

# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by J. HALL PLEASANTS, M. D.

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## VOLUME XLVI (Assembly Series, Volume 22)

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### PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1748-51.

This volume of the archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

The European background upon which American affairs were projected when the Assembly met in session in 1748, found Great Britain still engaged with France in what in the colonies was called King George's War, but when the Assembly met in 1749, Governor Ogle was able to congratulate the province upon the restoration of peace, which had been effected by the recently signed treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Samuel Ogle, who had entered upon his third term as Governor in 1746, continued to serve in that capacity during the period covered by this volume, and died in office, May 3rd, 1752. He was an excellent governor, and the controversies which took place between him and the members of the Lower House, who were of the Country, or anti-Proprietary party, at the time usually in a slight majority in this body, were due rather to the rising spirit of independence then developing in the colonies, than to any feeling of ill will towards the Governor himself, who was tactful and personally popular. As the General Assembly did not meet in 1752 until after Ogle's death, this volume completes the story of the activities of the Assembly during his last administration. The Country party was continually at loggerheads with the Proprietary party as represented by the Governor, the Upper House and the followers of the Proprietary in the Lower House, usually in the minority here. Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, died, April 24th, 1751, and his son Frederick, the sixth and last Lord, then a minor, became Proprietary. With Frederick's delinquencies later volumes will deal.

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## ABORIGINAL MARYLAND, 1608-1689.

IN TWO PARTS.

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### PART TWO: THE WESTERN SHORE.

By RAPHAEL SEMMES, LL. B., PH. D.

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In a recent article the Indians living on the eastern shore and in the neighborhood of the Susquehanna river were discussed. We are now ready to investigate the Indian settlements on the western shore and for this reason we now turn southwards down the bay. If, like our friend Captain John Smith, we are making the tour of the bay in a two ton barge we will at any rate hope that we may have a more capable crew than the redoubtable captain. According to Smith, among the twelve in the barge there was no "Mariner nor any [that] had skill to trim the sayles but two saylers and my selfe, the rest being Gentlemen, or them [that] were as ignorant in such toyle and labour."<sup>1</sup>

Along the western shore between the Susquehanna river and the Patuxent there is a long stretch of territory which is now part of Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Calvert coun-

<sup>1</sup> *Smith's Works, supra*, p. 349.

ties. All this section of land appeared deserted to Captain Smith as far as Indian inhabitants were concerned. Even the Patapsco seemed devoid of human life.<sup>2</sup> This was due to the almost constant warfare between the Susquehannocks and the tribes that lived to the south of them in Maryland.<sup>3</sup> The Susquehannocks by their frequent depredations as far as the Patuxent and Piscataway rivers made this region a veritable "no man's land."<sup>4</sup>

By 1652 the Maryland colonists were successful in forcing the Susquehannocks to give up jurisdiction to the land between the Patuxent and Susquehanna rivers.<sup>5</sup> The overwhelming defeat of the Susquehannocks by the Iroquois was only the beginning of real trouble for the colonists. Before their defeat and later incorporation with the Iroquois, the Susquehannocks had acted as a sort of buffer state against the attacks of the more northern Indians. With this barrier gone after 1677, the attacks of the Iroquois with whom the Susquehannocks now joined, became more severe and devastating. So successful was their invasion that a party of two hundred and fifty Senecas—an Iroquois "nation"—had the daring to build a fort within sight of the Piscataway Indian fort in Charles county. On another occasion four hundred Senecas swept down on the province.<sup>6</sup> A path used by the Seneca Indians in their marauding expeditions to the southern settlements of Indians and whites passed through the western part of what is now Balti-

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 349, 415; *Bozman*, *supra*, Vol. I, pp. 114, 115, 141. The Maryland speak of a party of Delaware Indians as being in Baltimore county in 1678 (*Archives of Maryland*, *supra*, Vol. XV, p. 175).

<sup>3</sup> Father White's "Brief Relation" in Clayton C. Hall's *Narratives of Early Maryland*, p. 42; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 130.

<sup>4</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 148, 403, 418, 433, 461, 462; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 275.

<sup>5</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 277; *Bozman*, Vol. II, pp. 449, 429, 430; *Handbook of American Indians*, *supra*, Part I, p. 336.

<sup>6</sup> *Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 165, 175, 280, 281, 283; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 19, 20. Some of the Susquehannocks driven south by the Iroquois settled on the banks of the Potomac near Piscataway (B. V. Campbell, "Early Missions among the Indians," *Md. Hist. Soc. Mag.*, Vol. I, pp. 309, 310).

more City and crossed Gwinn Falls near the mouth of that stream.<sup>7</sup>

The Patuxent river, itself teemed with Indian life. On the left or north bank in what is now Calvert county, Smith found in 1608 eight Indian villages of which Patuxent was the largest and most important.<sup>8</sup> These Indians were similarly situated during the early colonial period and were visited by Jesuit priests.<sup>9</sup> The relations of the colonists with the Patuxent Indians were always friendly as long as the tribe existed. As early as 1639 they were taken under the colony's protection and then in 1651 they together with other Indian tribes were placed on a reservation near the head of Wicomico river in Charles county.<sup>10</sup> According to Captain Smith we would have passed on our right as we went upstream not only the village of Patuxent, but also the Indian villages of Opa-ment, Quomacac, Onuatuck, Wascacug, Tauskus, Wepanawomen and Quactatough.<sup>11</sup> These names as well as many which, as we shall see Smith gave to the settlements on the opposite bank of the Patuxent, were probably the names of villages or divisions of the Patuxent Indians rather than the designation of separate tribes.<sup>12</sup> The Patuxent Indians, as was true of all the tribes of the western shore, with the possible exception of the Anacostans, were closely related to the Conoys or Nanticokes of the eastern shore if not a part of them.<sup>13</sup>

As we returned to the mouth of the Patuxent we would have

<sup>7</sup> Marye, *supra*, *Md. Hist. Soc. Mag.*, Vol. XV, p. 114.

<sup>8</sup> *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 349; *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 140, 141, 149.

<sup>9</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 147; Calvert Papers, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. xxviii, p. 146; *ibid.*, No. vii, pp. 80, 82; *Lord Baltimore's Map of 1635*, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 87, 88; *ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330; James W. Thomas, *Chronicles of Maryland* (1913 ed.), p. 107. This Wicomico river should not be confused with the one bearing the same name on the eastern shore.

<sup>11</sup> *Smith's Works*, map, p. 384.

<sup>12</sup> *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 12. This theory is borne out by Smith's map on p. 384.

<sup>13</sup> *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 210, 136, 137.



passed first of all on our right the village of Mattanpanient.<sup>14</sup> This village was from the beginning of the colony, an important place for the colonial trade in corn and furs.<sup>15</sup> It was visited by the Jesuits, who were given by the Indians living there, a store house for keeping their "bodily supplies."<sup>16</sup> These Mattapanian Indians, as the colonists called them, were finally forced to move from their village at the head of the Patuxent to the same reservation to which the Patuxents were sent.<sup>17</sup> The colonists later established for themselves a village to which they gave the name of Mattapany. This settlement was on the south bank of the Patuxent not far from the mouth of that river and therefore not anywhere near the site of the old Indian village of a similar name. The present Mataponi creek toward the head of the Patuxent is probably much nearer the site of the old Indian settlement of similar name.<sup>18</sup>

After leaving the Indian village of Mattanpanient at the head of the Patuxent river, we would next pass, according to Captain Smith, as we sailed down the river, Wosamens, Quotough, Pocotamough, Macocanaco, Wosapokent, Acquasack, Wasmacus and finally Acquintanksuah.<sup>19</sup> Either Acquasack or Acquintanksuah was probably not only the chief village of all the others, but was very likely also the designation of the tribe living in all these villages along this bank of the river. This is borne out not only by Smith's map, but by the fact that the colonists later speak of the "Aquaseack Indians," and of the town of Acquasack on the Patuxent river. Moreover, Herman's Map of 1670 has on the same river a place called Aquasquit.<sup>20</sup> John Pory, one of Governor Yeardley's council

<sup>14</sup> *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 349, 384..

<sup>15</sup> Calvert Papers, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. xxviii, p. 146.

<sup>16</sup> "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 63, 118.

<sup>17</sup> *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330; *ibid.*, Vol. X, p. 45, 245.

<sup>18</sup> *Herman's Map*, *supra*; *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 140, 141; *Davis*, *supra*, p. 169; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 822. *Davis* is wrong when he says that the white settlement at Mattapany was originally the dwelling place of the Mattanpanients (*Davis*, p. 169).

<sup>19</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 384.

<sup>20</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 88; *Herman's Map of 1670*; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 467; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 12.

in Virginia, visited the Patuxent in 1620 and found an Indian village on this river to which he gave the name of Attoughcomoco.<sup>21</sup> From Pory's account it is impossible to tell where this village was located on the river. For the number of Indians living on the Patuxent we must again fall back upon Smith who estimated that there were "two hundred men" which would give a total Indian population of approximately six hundred at about the time of the founding of the colony in 1634.<sup>22</sup>

Our journey through Aboriginal Maryland now brings us to the greatest river of them all, the Potomac. The St. Mary's river is one of its important lower tributaries, important not only in size but especially because near the head of this river in 1634 the town of St. Mary's was founded. The site chosen was near a village of the Yoacomaco, or the Secowocomoco Indians as they are better known.<sup>23</sup> With these Indians Henry Fleet had traded for corn and beaver even before the arrival of the Maryland colonists.<sup>24</sup> As subjects of the Powhatans they were often forced to bear the brunt of the attacks made by the Susquehannocks.<sup>25</sup> Soon after the settlement of St. Mary's the Indians must have begun to disappear from that vicinity for, according to Governor Calvert's report of 1638 he scarcely saw an Indian in six months.<sup>26</sup> Later in 1651 we find them in the reservation provided for them by the colonists near the Wicomico river where as we have seen the Patuxents and Mattapanians were also settled.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>21</sup> *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 146-49.

<sup>22</sup> *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 349. A colonial estimate that there were between nine or ten thousand Indians on the Patuxent in 1689 who were alleged to be in alliance with the Catholics for the purpose of overthrowing the government can be given no weight, based as it was on Protestant propaganda of 1689 (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, pp. 84, 93, 94, 153).

<sup>23</sup> White's "Relation of 1635" in Hall's *Narratives of Md.*, pp. 42, 73; Thomas's *Chronicles of Col. Md.* (1913 ed.); *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 495. The colonists sometimes called them Wicomocons (*Archives*, Vol. I, p. 329).

<sup>24</sup> Neill's *Founders of Md.*, *supra*, pp. 12, 14, 17, 20.

<sup>25</sup> Hall's *Narratives of Md.*, p. 42.

<sup>26</sup> Calvert Papers, *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. xxviii, p. 198.

<sup>27</sup> *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330. Even before this they had, in 1642,

Further up the Potomac and on the peninsula formed by Breton Bay and St. Clement's Branch was located, according to Smith, the Indian village of Monanauk.<sup>28</sup> Indians must still have been here in 1652 when an "Indian quarter" was established by the colonists on Breton Bay in Newtown hundred.<sup>29</sup>

On the Wicomico river which divides St. Mary's and Charles counties, Smith located the chief village of the Secowocomoco Indians. According to him the village contained about one hundred and twenty inhabitants.<sup>30</sup> The present Zekiah Swamp which now empties into the Wicomico river was in early colonial times inhabited by the Zakiah or the Pangayo Indians as they were sometimes called.<sup>31</sup> On the same Wicomico river and probably near the branch which is now known as Chaptico Bay lived the Chopticon Indians.<sup>32</sup> They, too, in 1651 had to move to the reservation near the head of the Wicomico river. Besides the Indians already noted as being on this reservation, the Lamasconscons and Kighahnixons were also settled there. No Indian, unless he was a werowance or chief could obtain a grant of more than fifty acres. A werowance could secure two hundred acres. As the entire grant of land to all the five tribes of Indians was only between eight and

been placed in an Indian quarter for them in St. George's hundred, on St. George's creek. The latter creek empties into the St. Mary's river near its mouth.

<sup>28</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 384; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 140; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 931.

<sup>29</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 392; *Kent County Court Recs.*, p. 234; *Thomas' Chronicles*, pp. 320, 321.

<sup>30</sup> *Smith's Works*, pp. 52, 348, 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 138, 139. These Secowocomoco Indians were probably related to the Conoys (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 495).

<sup>31</sup> *Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 380, 384; *ibid.*, Vol. XLI, p. 206; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 7; *Herman's Map of 1670*. A fort was, in 1681, built on this river as a protection against the northern Indians (*Archives*, Vol. VII, p. 141; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 8).

<sup>32</sup> In 1676-79 the colonists estimated that the Chopticons could furnish between twenty and thirty warriors (*Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 252).

ten thousand acres in size, this gives us some indication of the number of Indians settled at the head of Wicomico river.<sup>33</sup>

At Potopaco, later called Port Tobacco by the colonists and which then as is now situated in Charles county, John Smith found about sixty Indians.<sup>34</sup> Henry Fleet, that indefatigable trader, had also visited these Port Tobacco Indians before the arrival of Lord Baltimore's pioneers,<sup>35</sup> and soon after the arrival of the Maryland colonists, that is, in 1642, Jesuit priests came to see these Indians. To these priests the Port Tobacco Indians appeared as numerous as one hundred and thirty and the settlement, according to them, even boasted a "queen."<sup>36</sup> By 1663, we find these Indians complaining that due to the encroachments of the English settlers, they have "not only left their Town standing by the water, but have removed themselves farther off, even to the utmost bounds of their land."<sup>37</sup>

An Indian village called Nushemouek by Smith was on the Nanjemoy river.<sup>38</sup> Indians were still living on this river when the colonists arrived.<sup>39</sup> About five or six miles above Maryland Point, on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, Smith located the Indian village of Nussamek. This village

<sup>33</sup> *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 235.

<sup>34</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 348; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 139; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 294; *Lord Baltimore's Map of 1635*.

<sup>35</sup> Neill's *Founders of Md.*, p. 35. Fleet called it Patobanos.

<sup>36</sup> "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 82, 83; *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 293, 403; *ibid.*, Vol. XLI, p. 471.

<sup>37</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 489.

<sup>38</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, pp. 138, 139; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 99. Almost opposite Maryland Point on the south side of Potomac near Potomac creek within Stafford county, Virginia, was the Indian village of Patawomek, which Smith thought contained about two hundred warriors. The Potomac river was named after these Indians (*Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 417; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 118; *ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 424; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 294).

<sup>39</sup> *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489; *ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 402, 403. The Nanjemoy Indians were estimated by the colonists as being in the neighborhood of twenty (*Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 252).

was probably near the present town of Doncaster in Charles county.<sup>40</sup>

Further up stream near Mattawoman creek, Smith found Indian inhabitants and to one of the settlements he gave the name of Mataughquamend. South of Mattawoman creek was probably near where the colonists considered the Chicamoxon Indians lived. There still exists a village of Chicamoxon in this vicinity.<sup>41</sup> It was the Chicamoxon Indians it will be recalled who had to move to the quarters provided for them and other Indian tribes at the head of the Wicomico river.<sup>42</sup> Colonial records frequently mention the Mattawoman Indians.<sup>43</sup> The latter as well as all of the Indians just discussed lived in the southwestern part of Charles county and were sometimes collectively known by the colonists as the Doeg, Doag or Toag Indians. As we have found to be the case with other western shore Indians, these Doags were also related to the Nanticoke or Conoy Indians of the eastern shore.<sup>44</sup> The Maryland colonists seem to have enjoyed friendly relations with the Indians who lived on Mattawoman and Nanjemoy creeks.<sup>45</sup>

In what is now Prince George's county, but which during the early colonial period was considered as Charles county, were located a numerous Indian tribe called the Piscataways or Pascattoways who lived along a creek of the same name.<sup>46</sup> These Indians had also been visited by that intrepid trader,

<sup>40</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 139; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 99.

<sup>41</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 348, 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 139; *Herman's Map of 1670*; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 819.

<sup>42</sup> *Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330. That is, provided that Kighahnixon is a variation of Chicamoxon. It has been found impossible to locate the Lamasconsos (*ibid.*).

<sup>43</sup> *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489.

<sup>44</sup> *Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 49; *ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 331, 332; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 119; *ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 424; *Smith's Works*, p. 417; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 24; Johnson in *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. xxiii, p. 57.

<sup>45</sup> *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 488, 489; *ibid.*, Vol. XIII, p. 261, 263, 268.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

Henry Fleet, before the coming of the Maryland colonists.<sup>47</sup> Kittamaquund, according to the Jesuits, was the name of the chief Indian village on this river and the inhabitants, it was thought by the priests, could raise five hundred warriors. This probably the same village to which Captain Smith gave the name of Pamacocack and which the colonists called Piscataway. Smith spoke of the settlement as having "60 men";<sup>48</sup> the colonists in 1676 put the number of warriors as eighty.<sup>49</sup> The Piscataways were also related to the Conoys.<sup>50</sup>

With the Indians living on Piscataway creek and between this creek and Mattawoman creek, the colonists were on friendly terms.<sup>51</sup> The Piscataways played an especially important part

<sup>47</sup> Neill's *Founders*, pp. 14, 16, 32.

<sup>48</sup> White's Relation, *Narrative of Md.*, p. 41, 72, 124, 131; "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. VII, p. 63; B. U. Campbell, "Md. Missions among the Indians," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I, p. 301; Neill's *Founders*, p. 14; Wm. H. Browne, *George and Cecilus Calvert*, p. 125; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 196; *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489; *Smith's Works*, p. 348, 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 139.

<sup>49</sup> *Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489.

<sup>50</sup> *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 339, 708; *ibid.*, Part II, p. 262; *Herman's Map of 1670*. The colonists speak of the Indian village of "Pamaunkey, in Pascatoway river." Possibly this is also a reference to the chief village of the Piscataway Indians (*Archives*, Vol. XLI, p. 287). The colonists also mention the "Pamunkie and Mattawoman Indians" (*Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489). According to the *Handbook of American Indians* Pamunky is an equivalent for Pamacocac (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 1116). Herman's map places the "Pamunky Indian land" just north of Mattawoman creek. The villages of the Piscataway Indians Herman places on the south bank of the stream of the same name. The name Pamunkie survives today in the village of Pomonkey which is situated between Piscataway and Mattawoman creeks in Charles county. There is also a village called Piscataway near the banks of the creek of the same name about four miles from its mouth. The Pamunkey Indians of Maryland should not be confused with the more important tribe of the same name who lived in King William county, Va. (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 197).

<sup>51</sup> *Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 488, 489; *ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 348; *ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 282; *ibid.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 261, 263, 268. See also *Lord Baltimore Map, 1635*. In 1676 the Mattawoman and Pamunky Indians of Maryland numbered about ninety according to colonial sources (*Archives*, Vol. II, p. 489).

in the life of the early colonists.<sup>52</sup> It will be recalled that a Jesuit mission was established at Kittamaquund or Piscataway soon after the arrival of Lord Baltimore's colonists.<sup>53</sup> Indeed some of the early settlers lived among the Piscataways in order to acquire enough knowledge of their language to become interpreters and also to protect the Piscataways against their enemies the Susquehannocks.<sup>54</sup> The latter seem to have made things too uncomfortable for the priests, however, and we find them withdrawing their mission to Port Tobacco. When undisturbed by their northern enemies, the territory of the Piscataway Indians was thought to extend for one hundred and thirty miles, that is, to the east as far north as the territory of the Susquehannocks, or at least to the Patapsco river, and as far south as the Patuxent river. To the west their territory was bound by the Potomac, though it extended along that river as far north as the present site of Washington and as far south as the Piscataway river.<sup>55</sup> Proposals to move the Piscataway, Choptico and Mattawomans to the eastern shore where they would be less subject to the raids of the northern tribes did not meet with the approval of the three tribes concerned.<sup>56</sup>

We are now approaching the site of the future Washington. On the Maryland side, according to Captain Smith, we would soon pass, after leaving Piscataway creek, the Indian village of Cinquaeteck. It is difficult from a study of the Smith

<sup>52</sup> *Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 488, 489; *ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 148; *ibid.*, Vol. X, p. 294; *ibid.*, Vol. XLI, p. 114; Sebastian F. Streeter, "Early Hist. of Md.," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. ix, pp. 153, 154.

<sup>53</sup> Neill's *Founders*, p. 97; "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 63, 80.

<sup>54</sup> *Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 148-150; White's Relation, *Narratives of Md.*, p. 42.

<sup>55</sup> "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, No. vii, pp. 64, 65; Davis, p. 111. The territory of the Piscataways was thus much more extensive than some areas dubbed Indian "kingdoms" by the English by which term they sometimes referred merely to a single village and the adjacent country.

<sup>56</sup> *Archives*, Vol. XV, pp. 284, 299.

map to locate this village of which the colonists later made no mention, but it is probable that it was situated along the banks of the Potomac below Broad creek.<sup>57</sup> Broad creek and Oxen creek just above it are two small Maryland streams which lie within the fifteen mile stretch between Piscataway creek and Anacostia river.

About four miles above Piscataway creek and near Broad creek, Smith found the Indian village of Moyawancee or Moyaons with a population of about three hundred Indians.<sup>58</sup> Before reaching our destination, that is, the settlements in and near Washington, we would pass, according to Smith, the Indian village of Tessamatuck. This village of which the colonial records give us no clue was probably near Oxen creek a few miles below Washington.<sup>59</sup>

We now end our journey through aboriginal Maryland at Washington. Near the future site of this city, Smith located the Indian town of Nacotchtanke with a population of approximately two hundred and forty.<sup>60</sup> This village was probably the same one that the later colonists considered as belonging to the Nacostines or Anacostan Indians, with whom the Virginians traded for furs before the coming of the Marylanders. Maryland priests were later anxious to convert the Indians living here and Father White proposed to establish a trading post here also. The Anacostan Indians were probably of the same stock as the Susquehannocks, that is, Iroquois.<sup>61</sup> Indeed, with

<sup>57</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 384; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 140; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 300.

<sup>58</sup> *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 384 (map), 417; *Bozman*, Vol. pp. 119, 139; *ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 567; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 953. This is probably the same village that Henry Fleet calls Moyumpse (*Neill, Founders*, p. 33).

<sup>59</sup> *Smith's Works*, p. 384 (map); *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 140; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 734.

<sup>60</sup> *Smith's Works*, pp. 348, 384 (map), 417; *Bozman*, Vol. I, p. 119.

<sup>61</sup> "Jesuit Letters," *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. vii, p. 76; *ibid.*, No. xxviii, p. 211; *Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 251; *ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 15, 25; *Neill's Founders*, pp. 11, 14, 24, 25, 28, 32; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 567; *Stockbridge in Fund Pub.*, No. xxii, p. 57; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 8.



the exception of the Susquehannocks and the Anacostans, all of the Indian tribes in Maryland belonged to the Algonquin family.

The Indians living along the left or northern bank of the Potomac, and also those that dwelt as far north as the Patuxent, were under the jurisdiction and control of the Powhatan Confederacy of Virginia. The control of this Algonquin confederacy may have even extended to the Maryland tribes living on the eastern shore.<sup>62</sup> Of course, after the arrival of the Maryland colonists who took under their protection many of the surrounding tribes, the jurisdiction of the Powhatans was little more than nominal. Even before the coming of the Maryland colonists, this was probably true, due to the frequent incursions of the Susquehannocks.<sup>63</sup>

<sup>62</sup> Farrand, *supra*, *Basis of American History*, Vol. II, pp. 92, 93, 150, 163, 155; George Bancroft, *History of Colonization of the United States*, Vol. III (1860 ed.), p. 240; Thomas B. McKenney and James Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America* (1855); James E. Hancock; "The Indians of the Chesapeake Bay Section," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XXII, p. 23. Also see map in part one of the *Handbook of American Indians*, "The Linguistic Families of American Indians."

<sup>63</sup> Attention has already been called to the numerous colonial references not only to the Susquehannocks, but also to the Senecas and other Iroquois tribes. In addition the colonists mention the following Indians who also dwelt to the north of them. The Passayoncke Indians over whom the Delawares claimed jurisdiction, lived either on the Schuylkill river or on the west bank of the lower Delaware (*Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 421, 431, 432, 433; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 208). The Mahikanders or Mahicans, the Esopus and Catskill Indians lived in northern New York (*Archives*, Vol. XVII, pp. 200, 201, 202, 211; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 219, 437, 786). The Naked Indians to whom the Marylanders also refer as the Twitteways or Twittaweews were probably the Miami Indians (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, pp. 349, 517, 518, 525; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, pp. 852-855). The Wolf Indians were perhaps the Skidi Indians (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, p. 346; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, pp. 589, 590, 591).

Then there were the Mathue Indians mentioned by the colonists who probably lived south of them. They may have been Indians who lived near Nantue creek in Accomac county, Virginia (*Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 293, 294; *Bozman*, Vol. II, p. 467; *Herman's Map of 1670*; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 820). The Chesapanies of our colonial records were most probably a small Powhatan tribe residing in Princess Anne or Norfolk

When we come to the western shore it would not be fair to make the same assumption in reference to the Indian population of the Bush, Gunpowder, Patapsco and Severn rivers that we did of certain rivers on the lower eastern shore region whose population was unknown. For, as we have seen, the Susquehannocks by their raids even below the Patuxent made this intervening territory far from a desirable place for any Indians to live. Accordingly we cannot assume any definite Indian population for the four rivers in question.

The Patuxent river Smith estimated to contain six hundred Indian inhabitants. If we add together the figures which Smith gave us for the Potomac, that is, one hundred and twenty for the Wicomico river, sixty for Port Tobacco river, one hundred and eighty for the Piscataway, three hundred on Broad creek and two hundred and forty for the Anacostia river near Washington, we have a total of nine hundred Indian inhabitants for the Potomac river.

county, Virginia (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 74; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, p. 249). The statement as to the location of the Chesapanies or Chesapeakes in the *Md. Academy of Science Bulletin* is obviously inaccurate. This criticism applies to other statements in the bulletin (*Md. Academy of Science Bulletin*, Vol. II, no. i, Feb. 1922). Colonial mention is made of the Yoacomoco and Matchoatick Indians who lived on the southern bank of the Potomac in the Virginia counties of Northumberland and Westmoreland (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 281; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 91; *Herman's Map of 1670*; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 950. These Yoacomoco or Wicocomoco Indians as they are also called should not be confused either with those found living in and about St. Mary's nor with the Maryland Indians living on the Wicomico river. They were three distinct tribes which bore similar names.

The Nanjetico Indians living on the northern bank of the Rappahannock river are referred to by the colonists (*Archives*, Vol. VIII, p. 85; *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 22; *ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 349), and also the Pamunkeys who lived still further south in Virginia at the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers (*Archives*, Vol. V, p. 349; *ibid.*, Vol. XV, p. 91; *Handbook*, Part II, p. 197). These Virginia Pamunkey Indians should not, as already has been cautioned, be confused with the Maryland Indians of the same name.

Later arrivals within the boundaries of Maryland were the Shawnees, another tribe of the Algonquins. The Shawnees removal from South Carolina was gradual beginning about 1677 and continuing through a

As has been the case with several other rivers, we have no estimate from Captain Smith of the Indian population of the St. Mary's river, St. Clements, Breton or Chaptico bays, and Mattawoman and Nanjemoy creeks though we know from colonial sources that these branches of the Potomac were inhabited. On Chaptico bay it is a matter of colonial record that there were about seventy-five Indian inhabitants, on the Nanjemoy probably only twenty Indians. The Indians living on or near Mattawoman creek numbered ninety. These figures added to Smith's brings the total to almost eleven hundred.<sup>64</sup> St. Mary's river, St. Clements and Breton Bays alone remained unaccounted for as regards their Indian population. If we allow one hundred and thirty-five Indian inhabitants for each of these waterways, which is an average of the eight rivers or bays on the Potomac of which we know the population, our total for the Potomac reaches fifteen hundred.

Summarizing the results we have reached we find that an estimate based on only the figures actually given by Captain Smith, there were between thirteen and fourteen hundred Indians on the eastern shore, six hundred on the Patuxent, nine hundred on the Potomac and eighteen hundred near the Susquehanna

period of more than thirty years. The ancient Shawnee village was formerly on the site of Oldtown near Cumberland, Maryland. The Shawnees were apparently in Baltimore county in the early part of the eighteenth century, near Cockeysville, and may have also been in Harford county. In 1697 a Captain Steelman reports that "the Susquehannocks and Delawares and Shevaoes do taken themselves and are inclinable to be under this province of their hunting within the same between the Susquehannak and Potomoke" (Farrand, *Basis of American History*, pp. 93, 150; *Handbook of American Indians*, Part II, p. 533; Marye, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XV, p. 366; *Archives*, Vol. XIX, p. 520).

It has been found impossible to locate the following Indians: the Gascoways (*Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 143), the Mibibiwomans or Mikikiwomans, the Masquestends or Manasquesends, the Chingwateicks or Chingwawateicks (*Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 289), and the Lamasconsons (*Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 329, 330).

<sup>64</sup> This would seem reasonable as in 1680 the Maryland Council remarked "if all the Choptico Indians and the Mattawomans were at Pascattoway with the Emperor they are not able to fight the Sinniquos and Susquehannoghs who are above One Thousand men" (*Archives*, Vol. XV, p. 287).

river which gives us a total population of almost five thousand aborigines for early seventeenth Maryland.<sup>65</sup> Of these about two thousand were of Iroquois stock, the rest Algonquin. If we allow for the averages assigned to the rivers on the eastern and western shores whose population neither Smith nor the colonists estimated, our total will rise to about sixty-five hundred inhabitants of aboriginal Maryland. Of this number over forty-five hundred would belong to the Algonquin family.

If we test the latter result with the estimates given by the Maryland colonists, it would appear to be about a correct estimate of the Indian population of early Maryland. As already stated, Smith's estimate of the population of the Susquehanna river was practically confirmed by the colonists. In the case of the Port Tobacco Indians, the colonial estimate was more than Captain Smith's, one hundred and thirty as against his sixty, and also in the case of the Piscataway river Indians, Smith's estimate is only sixty as against a colonial estimate of eighty. Even greater were the estimates made by Father White and Henry Fleet. White spoke of there being "500 bowman" on the Piscataway river, and Fleet stated that in their wars with hostile tribes one thousand of the Piscataways had been killed "in my time." The Virginia trader elsewhere remarks that the number of natives "in the river of Potomack" was about five thousand.<sup>66</sup> This estimate was probably intended to apply to both the Virginia and Maryland banks of the Potomac. It is felt that enough corroborating evidence has been shown to support the conservative estimate of about sixty-five hundred Indian inhabitants for early seventeenth century Maryland.

<sup>65</sup> It is interesting to note that Dr. Bruce following Smith's estimates for the rivers which the Captain visited in Virginia, found that the Indian population of such rivers amounted to ten thousand (Bruce, *Econ. Hist. of Va. in the Seventeenth Century*, Vol. I, p. 143).

<sup>66</sup> Neill's *Founders*, pp. 26, 35. Fleet also mentions the fact that many Indians, sometimes thousands of them came to a place near the present site of Washington for purposes of trade. It is, however, questionable whether any of the Indians to which he refers had permanent settlements in Maryland (*ibid.*, pp. 25-34).

## UNION SENTIMENT IN MARYLAND, 1859-1861.\*

By CARL M. FRASURE.

The story of Union sentiment in Maryland during the dark days immediately preceding and following the outbreak of the American Civil War is the narrative of an incoherent majority public opinion; of a people standing at the cross roads of circumstance, but knowing by past experience the value of turning in one direction; of a people fearful of pursuing a mistaken course, apprehensive of the way which it felt to be the more beneficial and honorable, and afraid; most of all, of the result if it should attempt to remain strictly neutral. It is the narrative of an organized, coherent minority which sought to impress its convictions upon the unorganized masses. It is a narrative of the acts of the State's governor whose policy was the joy of the friends of the Union and the despair of those who would lead Maryland into secession; a leader who gave that unorganized, incoherent public opinion time—time to think, to organize, to decide, and in the end, to win; but a leader who succeeded only in winning for himself in the eyes of posterity the stigma of indecision, of weakness, and of mediocrity.<sup>1</sup>

In the trying days of the latter part of 1860 and early 1861, there were certain States on the border between the North and the South which, either by virtue of their geographical position or their economic status, would be of inestimable value to whichever section of the country they would give their support—should a division occur. Of this group Maryland was a

\* The author desires to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Mr. Fred Landolfi, a History major at the West Virginia University, for his assistance in gathering material for this paper and his suggestions and criticisms during its preparation.

<sup>1</sup> *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Vol. 19, George L. P. Radcliffe, "Governor Thomas H. Hicks of Maryland and the Civil War," p. 129.

State of considerable importance, not so much on account of her population, or her resources, but because of her geographical position.<sup>2</sup> Should Maryland secede from the Union and cast her fortunes with a Southern Confederacy the Capitol City of the country would be placed in enemy territory and cut off from communication with the Northern States. Nicolay and Hay, Lincoln's biographers, have said: "Of more immediate and vital importance . . . than that of any border slave State was the course of Maryland in this crisis."<sup>3</sup> (Civil War).

It is not surprising, then, that both the North and the South looked eagerly upon little Maryland; that pressure was employed to force the State openly to declare itself; and that measures were used later by the Lincoln administration with the primary object in view of keeping Maryland in the Union. It was such a set of circumstances with all their attendant doubt and uncertainty that faced Thomas H. Hicks, governor of Maryland, early in 1861. Sentiment in favor of the Union found in him a strong pillar of support. And it was his action in refusing to convene the State legislature during the forepart of 1861 which permitted what he considered to be the true sentiment of the people, to organize and express itself, and allowed the new administration in Washington the time to make its strength felt. Lincoln had Hicks, perhaps more than any other factor, to thank for his singular success in Maryland.

Hicks was elected to the governorship of Maryland in 1857 on a Know-Nothing platform, but by 1859 that party had so far lost its hold on the people of the State that a Democratic legislature was elected to replace the old one. The attitude of Hicks on the question of secession may be gathered from his correspondence with Governor Gist of South Carolina, in February, 1860. Letters, enclosing resolutions of the South Carolina legislature concerning a convention of the slave States for the purpose of devising some concerted action, had been dispatched to Hicks by Gist. Hicks' reply stated that he would

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, Vol. 4, p. 93.

frown upon any measure looking toward secession. Immediately there followed a denial by Gist of any reference to secession in his previous correspondence. The Maryland legislature, at this juncture, requested such correspondence as had passed between Hicks and Gist to be laid before it. After consideration by a joint committee of the two houses of the legislature, resolutions were adopted which censured the methods used by the Union elements.<sup>4</sup> In addition it was declared that Maryland intended to "cling to the Union as long as its great principles could be preserved", but that the Union would be torn asunder "unless equal rights to all sections of the country are sacredly preserved"; and that should the Union be dissolved, Maryland will cast her lot with her sister States of the South. . . ."<sup>5</sup>

The approach of the election of 1860 found Maryland in a state of political hysteria. Hicks supported the Constitutional Union party ticket of Bell and Everett, after having vigorously denounced the Democrat and Republican parties as "sectional and tending to a dissolution of the Union".<sup>6</sup> That element of the people which favored a compromise of the differences between the North and South strongly favored the Bell-Everett ticket while Southern sentiment in the State stood with the radical wing of the Democracy led by Breekinridge. Douglas supporters were few while Lincoln received only a scattered vote.<sup>7</sup>

The election of Lincoln was met with gloomy silence by nearly all political factions in Maryland. The Constitutional Union party and the Douglas group felt that compromise had received a serious set-back and the Breekinridge element realized that its victory was an empty one. Submission or secession

<sup>4</sup> Radcliffe, *Hicks*, p. 16.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 17; Maryland House Documents, 1860, Document "KK", Maryland Senate Documents, 1860, Document "CC".

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 18.

<sup>7</sup> The vote polled by the candidate of each party was as follows: Breekinridge, 42,482; Bell, 41,760; Douglas, 5,966; Lincoln, 2,294. *Baltimore Sun*, November 24, 1860.

were the only courses now open. Hicks, though disappointed at the election of Lincoln, felt that nothing could be done about it. George William Brown, the recently-elected mayor of Baltimore, declared that the policy of Maryland was to adhere to the Union.<sup>8</sup>

The dumb silence after the news of Lincoln's election was followed by a gradual reawakening of public sentiment to the seriousness of the situation. Almost at once petitions began to reach the governor's office.<sup>9</sup> Some beseeched him to call the legislature in special session; others begged him to refrain from such action. No definite statements were made by the petitioners as to the purpose for which the body would be convened other than to preserve peace and protect the honor and interests of the people in the State. The movement leading toward disunion was anxiously watched, but there seemed at that time to have been no desire for secession on the part of the majority of Marylanders.<sup>10</sup> The question of secession was a serious one, so fraught with complications and possible future disaster to the business, commercial and laboring classes that the majority of the people in the State were sincerely desirous of some form of compromise to end the differences between the two sections of the country. Ever since the early summer of 1860 there had been a slow, but sure depression in business over most of the country. The southern program of economic independence left in the business world an uncertainty as to the future which was not conducive to brisk trade or to the lavish expenditure of capital in any but the most stable enterprises. Maryland was feeling the effects of this situation. Baltimore, her chief port, was both a northern and a southern trading city. Maryland was promised, if she joined a southern confederacy, that Baltimore would become to the South what New York was to the North.<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, a letter from that city, signed

<sup>8</sup> Radcliffe, *Hicks*, p. 19.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 21.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> New York *Herald*, September 24, 1860. Speech of W. L. Yancey of Alabama, September 21, 1860.



"J. W.", and appearing in a southern newspaper in the latter part of 1860, declared that business in Baltimore was "almost paralyzed by the extreme excitement. Stocks have gone down to almost nothing and many dealers therein are ruined. The banks have great difficulty in accommodating their customers. Money is abundant but capitalists will not let it out. . . ." <sup>12</sup> The leading hotel was reported to have closed more than half of its house and discharged two-thirds of its servants. Other public houses in Baltimore were said to have suffered in proportion. <sup>13</sup>

If there is one thing which profits least by abnormal political and social conditions, it is property. It is not often that we find owners of property of whatever nature directing a policy against the government under which they have acquired their wealth, under which they live in comfort and stability, and to which they look for their maintenance and protection. Their timidity is due to a natural fear of economic loss resulting from a change in the *status quo*. An uninterrupted flow of raw materials and manufactured products depends upon comparative political tranquility. Added to this feeling of the propertied class, is that of the laboring element. The attitude of this group must inevitably be largely that of the employer class, since its continued employment depends upon the continued prosperity of business. The personal interests of men, their profits and losses, their daily bread, all seemingly were wrapped up in the continuance of the Union between the North and the South. And these personal interests were of greater moment than politicians cared to admit. Production and trade must be recognized in the formulation of the policy of government. And this was especially true in Maryland where the refusal of Governor Hicks to follow the course advocated in the pro-southern petitions was looked upon with favor by the business and laboring classes generally. Their sentiment was evidenced in a memorial drawn up and signed by 1,300 citizens and

<sup>12</sup> New Orleans *Picayune*, November 23, 1860.

<sup>13</sup> New York *Tribune*, February 4, 1861. Baltimore Correspondence.

business firms of Baltimore expressing approval of the governor's course in refusing to call the State legislature in session.<sup>14</sup> Another memorial was presented to Hicks early in 1861, which contained the signatures of 5,000 inhabitants of Baltimore, headed by Senator J. P. Kennedy, upholding the governor's refusal to convene the legislature. The singular part of this memorial lay in the fact that nine-tenths of the business class of the city were among the signers.<sup>15</sup>

Hicks was the only prominent State official in Maryland to use his influence in favor of the Union. During the dark period preceding actual hostilities, he kept in close touch with Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, leader of conservative opinion everywhere, but especially in the border States. Hicks suggested to Crittenden certain proposals which he thought would be acceptable to his State as a settlement of the differences threatening the Union. Among these were a repeal by the northern States of their Personal Liberty laws, a re-enactment of the Fugitive Slave law with modifications acceptable to the North and a provision for indemnity to slave owners who, because of extreme prejudice in any locality, were unable to regain control of their slaves.<sup>16</sup>

Hicks first made known his attitude on the calling of the State legislature when he replied to a memorial drawn up by a secessionist group among whom were Ex-Governor Pratt and Sprigg Harwood, that such action would serve only to increase the excitement of the people. He stated further that the people on the whole were not in favor of convening the legislature.<sup>17</sup> Senator Pearce of Maryland immediately expressed his approval of Hicks' action in refusing to call the legislature into session. "Disunion", he said, "is no remedy for southern wrongs, and Maryland should not seem to give countenance to it by convening her legislature at the bidding of South Carolina."<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> *National Intelligencer*, January 1, 1861.

<sup>15</sup> Frank Moore, *The Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, p. 9, *Baltimore American*, January 1, 1861.

<sup>16</sup> Crittenden MSS., Vol. 23, Hicks to Crittenden, December 13, 1860.

<sup>17</sup> Radcliffe, *Hicks*, p. 22. <sup>18</sup> *National Intelligencer*, January 1, 1861.

Previous to this Hicks had declared in a letter to J. H. Handy of Mississippi, one of the commissioners from that State appointed to determine the sentiment elsewhere concerning a convention of the southern States, that "our State is unquestionably identified with the Southern States in feeling and by the institutions and habits which prevail among us. But she is also conservative, and above all things devoted to the Union. . . . I think I know the sentiment of her citizens in this matter, and I am not mistaken when I say that almost unanimously they intend to uphold the Union and maintain their rights under it; that they believe the latter will yet be admitted and secured; and, until it is certain they will no longer be respected, not until every honorable and constitutional and legal effort is exhausted, will they consent to any effort for its dissolution. . . . Whatever powers I may have I shall use only after full consultation, and in fraternal concert, with the border States, since we and they, in the event of any dismemberment of the Union, will suffer more than the others combined."<sup>19</sup>

Mass meetings and other gatherings of the citizens of the State had been taking place now for some time. The sentiments of these groups were naturally prejudiced to some extent by the benefits to be derived from the pursuit of one policy or another. Yet it may safely be asserted that a large majority of these meetings adopted resolutions expressing a strong desire that Maryland remain in the Union.<sup>20</sup> In the western part of the State the resolutions adopted favored a continuance in the Union. On the other hand the southern part of the State contented itself with statements of the wrongs which the South was suffering at the hands of the northern States. The Eastern Shore was generally sympathetic toward the South.

Various arguments were put forth to show why Maryland should or should not secede from the Union. The majority of

<sup>19</sup> Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 16, p. 18; *National Intelligencer*, December 27, 1860. See also for further expressions of similar sentiment, *Baltimore Sun*, January 8, 1861; *Louisville Democrat*, January 8, 1861.

<sup>20</sup> Radcliffe, *Hicks*, pp. 23-24.

these arguments were not based on a question of right or wrong, of justice or injustice, or upon any political creed or theory, but, rather, upon the material gains to be derived from some action.

The inhabitants of the Eastern Shore and of the extreme southern part of Maryland were, perhaps, by occupation and inclination, as much allied to the southern States as the people of most of the pro-southern portions of any of the border States. It is not strange, then, that they early instituted a campaign of propaganda—by means of mass meetings, speeches, and petitions—demanding that the legislature be convened for some definite action on the part of the State. Hicks deprecated these “attempts of reckless and designing men to precipitate a dissolution of the Union before the people shall have had time for reflection so imperatively demanded by the vast interests involved.”<sup>21</sup> Union sentiment in the State, evidenced as it was by those people who by virtue of their occupation and position in life could least afford to see public excitement reach a high pitch, strongly backed up the policy of Hicks in refusing to call the legislature into session.

The “excited politicians”, as Hicks termed them, used various arguments to appeal to the materialistic and sentimental imaginations of the people in certain portions of the State, particularly those of the Eastern Shore, where the arguments employed were of especial appeal. Agricultural by occupation and southern in leaning, the majority of the people of this section looked favorably upon secession. Adherence to the southern Confederacy would mean for them an association with people of similar likes and dislikes, whose ideas on material matters would be more compatible with their own than those of a “yankee” North intent only upon machines and mills and a protective tariff. The Confederacy promised the elimination of tariff which would permit manufactured articles to come in from Europe at a cost much below that which they were forced to pay to manufacturers of the North and the

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 24.

Western Shore. They saw a market in Europe for their raw materials which, exchanged for European goods, would still leave a liberal profit from the exchange. So reasoned the agricultural element of the Eastern Shore. In addition, for the benefit of the manufacturing Western Shore, there were many who believed that Maryland had more to gain than to lose by going out of the Union. Baltimore, the greatest manufacturing and commercial center in Maryland, had a large trade with all of the border States, and many of those farther south along the Atlantic coast. This trade, they maintained, was valued at not less than \$150,000,000 per year, and it was held that it would be materially increased if the State should link its future with the Confederacy.<sup>22</sup> With reference to the geographical position of the State, it was also maintained by those who favored secession, that Maryland was at the mercy of the South in so far as control of the Chesapeake was concerned, since "Virginia in time of war, may close all access to the Chesapeake against us."<sup>23</sup> This would deny the commercial centers their chief outlet and ruin the foreign commerce of the entire State.

But against these advantages which seemed to demand the secession of the State from the Union, was arrayed another group of benefits to be derived, it seemed, only by remaining a part of the Union. The latter were at least more numerous.<sup>24</sup>

A situation which caused many staid citizens to ponder before hurling themselves into the cause of secession was the all too apparent fact that the topographical position of Maryland made her indefensible on the northern side—a prey to Union armies which would rush upon her from the many avenues of approach through Pennsylvania and New Jersey. To the Western Shore, to Baltimore and other slave markets of the State, secession would mean the loss of thousands of dollars in slaves who would lose no opportunity to escape to freedom in the free

<sup>22</sup> New York *Express*, January 30, 1861.

<sup>23</sup> Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 249½, p. 372.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 368-374; *National Intelligencer*, December 31, 1860, May 28, 1861; *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser*, January 5, 1861; *Springfield Republican*, January 18, 1861.

States on her northern border. There would be no Fugitive Slave law, weak and ineffective as it may have been, to render a return of the slaves at least probable. Furthermore, it was believed by practically all Marylanders that a new southern Republic would early make legal a revival of the African slave trade. Slave dealers of the Western Shore saw nothing in secession but the utter ruin of their slave markets which had been flourishing so securely under the Constitution. There was no question in their minds but that this type of commercial intercourse, to them one of the chief reasons for the friendly attachment of Maryland to the South in years gone by, would be discontinued were the southern States to withdraw and set up an independent nation of their own.

To the business, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State, to the laboring class, and to every head of a household, there was this factor of protection which presented itself with startling clarity. Maryland, in time of war, could not depend upon the South for considerable military assistance, if any at all. Those States would have sufficient trouble maintaining the integrity of their own borders. Then too, Marylanders realized full well that should secession take place the northern government would not rest until it had relieved its capitol of immediate enemy territory and that the State would be rendered helpless. If she resisted the State would become a battle-ground for the struggling sections, torn by cannon-shot and musket-fire, her buildings ruined, industries at a standstill, commerce disrupted, laborers out of work and the people at the mercy of contending armies.

To the argument that the South would seize control of the Chesapeake should Maryland remain in the Union was made the reply that the North in time of war might also close the Chesapeake in case Maryland should join the Confederacy. And to thinking Marylanders, especially the commercial class, it seemed that the North would be in a better position, in so far as her naval resources were concerned, to accomplish this fact. The South had no navy, and there seemed little likelihood that she could develop one in event of war, as she lacked practically

all the necessities for one. It was estimated that Maryland's exports in 1861 would exceed \$12,000,000, while her imports would be more than \$10,000,000.<sup>25</sup> This trade, which was rapidly increasing, would be destroyed in a southern Confederacy in case the North blockaded the State's ports.

In addition, what many had cause to fear, especially the manufacturers, from adhesion to the southern cause, was the fact that the State was drawing much of her raw products from the West, and by a line of communication consisting chiefly of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. There was little question but that this railroad would be destroyed or rendered impossible for Maryland's use should she break from the Union. The fact that the western part of Virginia, through which the Baltimore and Ohio ran on its westward course, was known to be strongly pro-Union, and that agitation there for the creation of a separate State was then under way, was a restraining influence upon those who might be inclined to believe the matter of communications exaggerated. Raw materials Maryland must have. Her industries, plants and mills could not be maintained without them. For these she looked to the States of the Middle West which on the whole were Unionist in sentiment.

The argument that Maryland's trade with the southern States would increase were she to join them in a Confederacy, was somewhat counterbalanced by the fear of the future policy of the southern government with reference to the tariff. The manufacturer of the Western Shore saw only ruin staring him in the face if he had to contend with a free trade policy and compete with the lower standards of living in the manufacturing countries of Europe.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Baltimore *American and Commercial Advertiser*, January 22, 1861.

<sup>26</sup> Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 249½, p. 371. J. P. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore and now a Union senator from Maryland, declared: "... The manufactures of Maryland, in great part, are precisely those which would wither and perish under the free trade policy. We could supply no iron from our mines; no iron fabrics from our workshops. Our great steam enginery, our railroad apparatus, our heavy works of the foundry, our cast and rolled metal, could never hold their own in the presence of free transportation from England. It

Still another disadvantage of a free trade policy was seen in the fact that free trade meant a great loss of revenue to the southern government. No money would be flowing into the treasury from its seaports, and this loss would have to be balanced in some way. A new government and large expenditures in case of war would mean heavy taxation, and it was estimated that Maryland's taxes would be anywhere from eight to twelve times as high in a southern Confederacy as in the Union.<sup>27</sup>

Another problem which faced the State in any movement for secession was that of Civil War within its own borders and among its own citizens. There was considerable fear that the northern and western counties, those which would perhaps suffer most from a union with a southern Confederacy, would join with Pennsylvania in the event that Maryland left the Union,<sup>28</sup> or the latter group would go with those of western Virginia to form a new State. The State would in consequence open itself further to aggressions from the North. Furthermore, the iron and woolen manufactures of the Western Shore were of vital necessity, whether the State were in or out of the Union, and the prospects of a division of the State did not augur well for the prosperity of these industries.

An exposed northern border, geographical isolation from the other States in a southern Republic, the blockade of her ports with little hope of assistance, a crippled, if not destroyed, foreign trade, a useless railroad system, a stunted manufacturing life and unemployment, the probability of greatly increased taxes, and the fear of a loss of a part of her territory did not present a very attractive picture to the people of Maryland. While adherence to the Union promised increased trade, a greater industrial and manufacturing development, and the necessary means of transportation for both the raw material

will occur to anyone conversant with our workshops that much of our most important industry here in Baltimore, and throughout the State, would be compelled to yield under pressure of European rivalry."

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> Chase MSS., Thomas Swan to Chase, January 28, 1861 (Pa. Hist. Soc. Lib.)



and the finished product, and a military protection by the northern government from a southern attack, because of the location of Washington.

Less sustained in their effects upon the people but, nevertheless, factors which can hardly be disregarded as not influencing the public mind, were the emotional and theoretical arguments of the question of secession. It is not a simple matter for a people, living under a government created by cherished ancestors, a government under which they have suffered no vital injury but rather, have been protected, and aided in their advancement, suddenly to break the bonds of community and friendship connecting them with that government. "Union . . . is loyalty. . . . Disunion . . . is rebellion. . . ." <sup>29</sup>

The question of a State's rights under the Constitution, the right of a State to secede from the Union, undoubtedly influenced many to a belief that Maryland should join with the southern States to keep inviolate those rights and prove their reality. But try as the South might, to prove that she was leaving the Union to protect those rights and justify the right of a State to secede, there was little hiding of the fundamental difference between the two sections. The slavery controversy had been ringing in the ears of the people of the country for too long a time. Furthermore, many Unionists in Maryland thoroughly believed in the right of a State to secede; their quarrel now was the inexpediency and lack of necessity for such action.

To the contention that Maryland's future was linked with that of Virginia there was the answer of the loyalists that Maryland was dependent upon no State for her existence and prosperity. This pro-southern argument was a slap at the pride and self-respect of many Marylanders, and they quickly came to the rescue of their State's honor and self-dependence with the declaration that not only was Maryland the equal of Virginia but in many respects her superior.<sup>30</sup> In addition the

<sup>29</sup> Moore, *Rebellion Record*, Vol. 1, Document 249½, p. 370, J. P. Kennedy.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 372.

pride of many sensitive people of the State had been ruffled by the fact that the border States, in the past, had time and again not been invited to the various conferences of the southern States, a fact which the border States had resented because of the inference that they were not worthy of consultation.<sup>31</sup>

It was further emphasized by a certain group in Maryland that if the State definitely gave itself over to the northern cause, it would be able to stay the hand of the border States and together with them arrange some form of compromise satisfactory to both sections of the country.

Whether Governor Hicks realized these reasons for Union sentiment and these attitudes of mind, in all their present-day clearness, has been, and perhaps will remain, an unanswered question. His policy of refusing to convene the State legislature was condemned on the score that it set up a dictatorship and prevented popular expression through a representative body. On the other hand, the facts seem to warrant the assertion that he was expressing the sentiment of a majority of the citizens of the State in his refusal. Hicks was by no means a genius. Expediency, in fact, was ever his watch-word.

Hicks' great service to Lincoln and the Union lay in the fact that seemingly he did gauge accurately majority public opinion in Maryland. He allowed this public sentiment, by his refusal to call the legislature into session, to find itself, to organize, to think and to settle down to a quieter, less excited survey of the whole situation. When the citizenry of the State were no longer so susceptible to the pro-southern agitation, and the action of the northern government and that of the State had made their martial and civil influence felt, the legislature was permitted to meet in special session. It was this legislature, presumably southern in sentiment, which then put its stamp of approval, apparently expressive of the wishes of the people of the State, upon the Unionist policy which Hicks had been following,<sup>32</sup> a legislature, which, had it been called together

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 373.

<sup>32</sup> Maryland Senate *Journal*, April 27, 1861, p. 8; *Journal of the House*

during the period of intense excitement a few months or even weeks before, would perhaps have carried the State into disunion.

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## COLONIAL RECORDS OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Contributed by LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

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Queen Anne's County, created in 1706, has a brick court house at Centreville. Both town and court house date from 1798. The office capacity of the original building was outgrown years ago and relief was obtained by the addition of two wings, one housing the court clerk and the other the register of wills. Both offices have record vaults.

The volume material of the clerk's office is, for the most part, in excellent condition. It is arranged on steel shelving and is easily accessible. Package papers, kept in metal file cases, are said to include no material earlier than 1830. It is stated that there is no material set apart in store rooms.

The old court books are mostly in their original parchment bindings, some having an additional cloth covering. Few exhibit lettered titles and the year markings on their backs are usually in ink and more or less illegible.

Liber E I No. B, marked "1709-1716," is the first book of court proceedings. "Deo Soli Gloria" are the opening words of the initial entry. It has about 500 pages, of which 254 are numbered. Contents are session minutes of November 20, 1709, to March 27, 1716.

Liber marked "1716" and "1750 to 1767," has title RT No. 2 on cover. Court minutes of June to November, 1716, occupy 88 pages. Decisions

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of Delegates, April 27, 1861, p. 22; *New York Times*, April 30, 1861, "Secession in Maryland was defeated by a direct vote in the House of Delegates of the State, of fifty-three against secession and thirteen for it. The State Senate published an address signed by all its members, denying the intention of passing an ordinance of secession."

on property boundaries, rendered from August 1756, to June, 1765, occupy 179 pages.

Liber without title, marked "1718 1719," contains session minutes from August, 1718, to August, 1719. It has about 300 unnumbered pages.

Liber marked "1723 to 1756," with cover title R T No. 4, has 442 pages of depositions concerning property bounds, dated from November, 1723, to June, 1756.

Liber marked "1728 to 1730," has about 300 pages unnumbered, carrying court minutes of August, 1728, to March, 1730.

Liber marked "1732 1735," leather bound with metal clasps, has session records of March, 1732, to August, 1735, in about 500 unnumbered pages.

Liber marked "1735 to 1739," leather bound with metal clasps, has the session records of November, 1735, to November, 1739, in about 500 pages.

Liber faintly marked "1740" contains about 200 pages. Contents comprise session minutes of March to November, 1740, and also 13 pages of decisions on property bounds, made from December, 1716, to November, 1719.

Liber marked "1740 to 1744" has about 500 pages of session minutes from March 1740-41, to November, 1742. The book is much damaged by book worms and lacks front cover.

Liber marked "1744 to 1746" has session minutes of August, 1744, to March, 1746, in about 400 pages.

Liber without legible marking has session records of June, 1746, to August, 1747, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1747 to 1748" has session records of August, 1747, to November, 1748, in about 300 pages.

Liber without legible marking has about 300 pages carrying the minutes of sessions from March to November, 1750.

Liber marked "1750 to 1751" carries the session records of November, 1750, to August, 1751, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked apparently "Cr 50-1" contains the record of criminal prosecutions from March, 1751, to June, 1759. It has about 300 pages, of which 27 are numbered.

Liber marked "1751 1752" has the session minutes of November, 1751, to June, 1752, in about 300 pages.

Liber marked "1754 to 1758" has about 300 pages. Contents are in part the session records of November, 1754, and in part a register of writs for August, 1757, to November 1758.

Liber marked "1755" has about 300 pages of writs entered from March to November, 1755. The book has been damaged somewhat by insects.

Liber without marking contains the writ entries of November, 1755, to August, 1756, in about 300 pages.

- Liber marked "1756 to 1757" contains writs entered from November, 1756, to June, 1757, in about 300 pages.
- Liber marked "1759 to 1762" contains writs entered from March, 1759, to June, 1762, in about 300 pages.
- Liber marked "1759 to 1766" has about 300 pages carrying criminal cases of June, 1759, to June, 1766.
- Liber marked "1762 1763" carries the session records of June, 1762, to November, 1763, in about 400 pages.
- Liber marked "1764" has about 300 pages of session minutes of March to November, 1764.
- Liber marked "1764 to 1765" has session records of November, 1764, to March, 1765, in about 300 pages.
- Liber marked "1765" has session records of March to August, 1765, in about 400 pages.
- Liber marked "1766 to 1767" comprises about 150 pages of criminal cases of August, 1766, to November, 1770, also about 100 pages of session minutes from March to June, 1766, and about 250 pages of judgment entries for the period August, 1766, to March, 1767.
- Liber marked "1767 to 1768" has 862 numbered pages of session records from June, 1767, to November, 1768.
- Liber marked "1767 to 1769" has 389 numbered pages of judgment entries for August, 1767, to August, 1769.
- Liber marked "1769 to 1801" has cover title R T No. 3. Contents are 355 pages of decisions on property bounds, made from June, 1769, to March, 1801, and also 199 pages of deeds recorded from June, 1782, to November, 1786.
- Liber marked "1771 to 1780" contains criminal cases of March, 1771, to March, 1776, in about 200 pages, and like cases of March, 1779, to March, 1780, in about 120 pages. Between the two are a court order of May, 1777, on roads, an order of December, 1778, for grand jury, and an unfinished order of August, 1777.
- Liber without marking, with about 200 pages, is a docket book with entries of fees and imparlances from March, 1775, to August, 1777.
- Liber S D W No. 1 "Bonds" is a small record book of 299 pages containing entries of bonds and other obligations from March, 1778, to August, 1810. Its earlier pages carry the lists of persons who went into court in 1778 to swear fidelity to the new state government.

The deed records of the clerk's office are, for convenience of reference, grouped separate from the court books. The volumes are in modern binding and show few effects of the passage of time.

Liber E F No. A, marked "1701-1713," contains 214 pages of deeds recorded

from the county's beginning in 1709 to about February, 1713-14. Fly-leaf title is given as ET No. A. The first few pages are in poor condition.

Liber IK No. A, marked "1714-1719," has 258 pages of entries beginning about June, 1714. On January 7, 1717-18 the clerk initiated the practice of entering the recording date of each paper. The book was closed in November, 1719.

Liber IK B, marked "1710-1725," has in 329 pages the deeds of March, 1719-20, to May, 1725.

Liber IK No. C, without year marking, has 311 pages carrying deeds recorded from June, 1725, to June, 1730.

Liber RT No. A, marked "1729-36," has 538 pages with deed records of June, 1730, to March, 1736-37.

Liber RT NB, marked "April 1737 to June 1743," has 540 pages of deed entries made in the period stated.

Liber RT No. C, marked "1742-51," contains entries from July, 1743, to June, 1751, in 536 pages.

Liber RT No. D, marked "1751-55," carries entries from June, 1751, to December, 1755, in 356 pages.

Liber RT No. E, marked "1755-59," carries entries of December, 1755, to June, 1759, in 349 pages.

Liber RT No. F, marked "1759-63," contains entries from June, 1759, to November, 1763, in 370 pages.

Liber RT No. G, marked "1763-66," has entries from November, 1763, to March, 1767, in 366 pages.

Liber RT, marked "1767-1769," contains deeds from March, 1767, to November, 1769, in 445 pages.

Liber RT, marked "1769-1772," has deeds entered from November, 1769, to November, 1772, in 445 pages.

Liber RT K, marked "1772-6," carries deeds of November, 1772, to January, 1776, in 558 pages.

Liber RT No. 12, marked "1776-81," contains the deed entries of February, 1776, to October, 1781, in 447 pages.

The following list represents the volumes from the colonial period that now rest in the record vault of the register of wills. It is stated that there are package papers dating back as far as the beginning of the county.

Libers of wills:

SC, 1706 to 1733.

JE No. 1, 1733 to 1751.

WHN No. 1, 1751 to 1761.

WHN No. 2, 1761 to 1777.

## Liber of inventories:

S C No. 1 1739 to 1747.

A B No. 1, 1774 to 1793.

W T No. 1, 1747 to 1750.

## Liber of administrators' accounts:

D D No. 1, 1741 to 1755.

S C No. 2, 1770 to 1784.

S C No. 1, 1756 to 1769.

## Liber of administrators' bonds:

S C No. 1, 1774 to 1786.

## MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 2, June, 1929.]

## MIDDLE NECK HUNDRED 1707.

## Baldwins Addition

120 A: Sur: 2<sup>d</sup> Nov. 1663 for John Baldwin  
on the North Side South River in the Woods at  
the head of the Plant<sup>a</sup> he liveth upon —.. 2.. 5  
Poss<sup>r</sup> John Baldwin

*C. p. 52. Entry identical; but on C. p. 20 appears Baldwins addition 70 a. sur. 4 Nov. 1663 for John Baldwin at the head of a bra. of Deep Creek & between that & 3 Islands in the Swamp. 35 a. of this land was resur. for John Metcalf into a Tract of his call<sup>d</sup> The Range & no more und<sup>r</sup> this name now than the remain 35 a. in poss<sup>n</sup> Tho Crouchly.*

## Hockley in the Hole

400 A: Sur: 27: Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1663 for Edward Dorsey  
Joshua Dorsey & John Dorsey on the So: side  
of Severne River in the Woods Rent —.. —.. —  
this Land was Res<sup>d</sup> for John Dorsey the 17<sup>th</sup>  
March 1683 & found to cont<sup>a</sup> 842 A: the 400 A:  
first Surv<sup>d</sup> being Old Rent the remainder New,  
the whole now at 1.. 5.. 8  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Caleb Dorsey.

## Chance

200 A: Sur: 27: Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1663 for Cornelius Howard on the South side of Severne River 100 A: pt of this tract Sur: into a tract called Howards Inheritance & there entred, the s<sup>d</sup> Ho<sup>ds</sup> Inherit<sup>a</sup> is in page 80—& but 100 A of this tract now remaining.

Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho: Tolly by his Marriage with Cath: Howard the wid<sup>o</sup> of Sam: Howard.

## Ropers Yard

200 A: Sur: 7: Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1650 for John Edwards Patt: in the name of Tho: Roper Anno 1664 on the No: side South River.

Rent —.. 4.. —

*C. Patent Surrender<sup>d</sup> & had New Warrant.*

## Come by Chance Nil

*C. p. 67. Come by chance 200 a. granted 28 May 1692 to Michael Birmingham & Escheat to his Ldpp for want of heirs of Michael Cusack granted und<sup>r</sup> Such Rent as to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Cusack. Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill, the same is 214 a.*

## Advantage

40 A: Sur: 29: Feb: 1663 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Moss on the South Side Severne in the Woods.

Rent —.. —.. 10

Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pennington

## Mountain Neck

190 A: Sur: 8: Aprill 1664 for Tho: Hamond on the South Side Severne River.

Rent —.. 3.. 10

This Land has always paid for 250 A: & soe much Coll Hamond sayes it is, tho' he knows not how it comes to be soe the Record being as above the 60 A: rem<sup>a</sup> Rent is

—.. 1.. 21½

Poss<sup>r</sup> Coll. John Hamond.



## Brushy Neck

150 A: Sur: 28: May 1664 for John Baldwin  
on the North side of South River. Rent —. 13. —  
Poss<sup>r</sup> John Baldwin the son.

## Grimeston

100 A: Sur: 4<sup>th</sup> June 1664 for W<sup>m</sup> Grimes on  
the South Side Severne River at the head of the  
South bra: of Plumb Creek. Rent —. 2. —  
Poss<sup>r</sup> William Grimes

## Reads Lott

40 A: Sur: 2<sup>d</sup> May 1665 for W<sup>m</sup> Read at a  
bounded Oak of Robert Clarkson's at the head of  
Beasly Creek Rent —. —. 10  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Jos: Hill for Barkers Orp<sup>ns</sup>.  
*C. . . . at ye head of Brasley Creek.*

## Timber Neck

40 A: Granted 15<sup>th</sup> Sep: 1665 to John Maccub-  
in on broad Creek Rent —. —. 10  
Poss<sup>r</sup> John Maccubin

## Horn Neck

300 A: Sur: 7<sup>th</sup> March 1664 for Rob: Clarkson  
at a bounded water Oak by the River side  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill Rent —. 6. —

## The Chance

15 A: Sur. 16: Nov. 1664 for Thomas Roper at  
a bounded Hicory in the Woods joyning to the  
Land of W<sup>m</sup> Frizell Rent —. —. 31½  
At p<sup>r</sup>sent none claims this Land.  
*C. Patent Surrender<sup>d</sup> & new warr<sup>t</sup>.*

## Bruton Grimes

50 A: Sur: 3<sup>d</sup> June 1664 for John Bruton &  
W<sup>m</sup> Grimes in the Woods on the South side Sev-  
erne River Rent —. 3. —

Upon reading the Cert. of this Land to Coll Hamond he informed me that W<sup>m</sup> Grimes possesses this Land but Grimes denies it nor can I find any one th<sup>t</sup> claims it.

*C. 150 a. . . . nor that it ever was patented.*

#### Bruton

50 A: Sur: 4<sup>th</sup> June 1665 for John Bruton in the woods on the South Side Severn Riv<sup>r</sup>. Upon reading the Cert: of this Land to Coll Hamond he informed me that the same was in possess<sup>n</sup> of Wid<sup>o</sup> Ruth Howard, but she denies it, nor does any one else claim it.

#### Bells Haven

100 A: Sur: 25<sup>th</sup> August 1665 for Tho: Bell at Bessons Creek. This Land was Res<sup>d</sup> the 3<sup>d</sup> June 1684 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Burnett & Eliz<sup>a</sup> his wife & then found to be but 55 A: at the Rent  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Burnett's daughter with Samuell Dryer.

—.. 1.. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

#### Read's Lott

100 A: Sur: 16: Nov: 1665 for Will<sup>m</sup> Read near Severne River  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Jos: Hill for Barkers Orp<sup>ns</sup>

Rent —.. 2.. —

#### Pierpoints Lott

150 A: Sur: 3<sup>d</sup> Nov. 1665 for Hen: Peirpoint in the woods about 2 miles from Severn Riv<sup>r</sup> this Res<sup>d</sup> by the s<sup>d</sup> Peirpoint June 4: 1673 & then found to be 207 A: under the Rent of  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Amos Peirpoint.

—.. 5.. 3

*C. Hen Pierpont . . . Amos Pierpont.*

#### Fullers Point

120 A: Sur: 12: Aprill 1664 for Phillip Thomas at a marked White Oak by the bayside.  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Robert Johnson.

Rent —.. 2.. 5

## Batchellors Hope

240 A: Sur: 15: Feb: 1665 for Walter Phelps  
& Nich: Green on the Nor: Side of So: River on  
the East side broad Creek.

Rent —.. 4.. 10

Poss<sup>r</sup> Charles Carroll.

## Howard &amp; Porter's Range

500 A: Sur: 18<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1665 for Cornelius How-  
ard & Peter Porter on the South Side Severne  
River by a bra: near the Land of John Howard —.. 10.. —

Poss<sup>rs</sup> 250 A: Ruth Howard wid<sup>o</sup>.

176½ A: Theophilus Kiton

100 A: Adam Shiply

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526½ 26½ over the Survey.

—.. —.. 51½

## Howards Thickett

50 A: Sur: 19<sup>th</sup> Feb: 1665 for John Howard on  
the South Side of Severne River at a bound  
White Oak of Cha: Stephen's Land. This is  
Res<sup>r</sup> into a tract of Land called Good Mothers  
Endeavour page 79 & soe noe more here to be  
charged. .

## Neglect

30 A: Sur: 15: March 1665 for Patrick Dunkin  
on the North Side South River by broad Creek.

Rent —.. —.. 7

Poss<sup>r</sup> James Steward

## Peasly's Neck

250 A: Sur: 1<sup>st</sup> Xber 1666 for Fran: Peasly on  
the South side Severn River near Bessons Creek.

Joseph Hill possesses this whose Fa. Rich<sup>d</sup> Hill  
the 24: Sep: 1674 res<sup>d</sup> it & found to be but 159

A: & that is all he payes Rent for 3.. 2¼

—.. 3.. 2¼

## Orphans Inheritance

200 A: Res: 21: May 1666 for Eliz: Sisson on the South side Severn River at a bounded Red Oak on a Point by the side of Road Bay. Rent —.. 4.. —  
 This Resurvey is by means of 2 Assignem<sup>ts</sup> viz<sup>t</sup> 100 A: from W<sup>m</sup> Crouch & 100 A. from John Howard & after Res<sup>d</sup> into one as above Is possessed by Edward Hall & W<sup>m</sup> Yeildhall.

## Upper Tauton

280 A: Sur: 15<sup>th</sup> Xber 1662 for Laurence Richardson on the South Side Severne River at a Mrked Red Oak. —.. 5.. 8  
 Poss<sup>rs</sup> 160 A: John Dorsey (son of Joshua)  
 120 A: John Young for Rockholds heirs.

---

 280

## Wyat's Harbour

100 A: Sur: 20: May 1667 for Nich<sup>o</sup> Wyatt at a bounded Cedar on Wyatt's Point. Rent —.. 2.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Sam: Dorsey.

## Harris's Mount

100 Sur: 20 Nov: 1667 for Will<sup>m</sup> Harrison the North side South River. Rent —.. 2.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>ll</sup> Young.

## Encrease

50 A: Sur: 31<sup>st</sup> Xber 1667 for John Minter on the South Side Severne Riv<sup>r</sup>. Rent —.. 1.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfeild.

## First Choice

60 A: Sur: 21: Xber 1667 for Matt: Howard on the South Side Severn River near the Land of Ra: Salmon's. Rent —.. 3.. 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Wid<sup>o</sup> Ruth Howard.

## Remainder of Warner's Neck

120 A: being the remainder of 320 A: Sur: 10<sup>th</sup> of June 1667 for James Warner on the South Side of Seavern River at the mouth of Warners Neck, the other 200 A. is now Surv<sup>d</sup> into Howards Inheritance entred in page 80: the 120 A. at the rent of —.. 2.. 5

Poss<sup>r</sup> Henry Pinkney by his Marriage w<sup>th</sup> the widow of Phill: Howard

## Howard's &amp; Porter's Fancy

333 A: Sur: 30 Xber 1667 for Cornelius Howard at a bo<sup>d</sup> Poplar of Howard's & Porter's Range. Rent —.. 6.. 8

Poss<sup>rs</sup> 150 A: John Marriot

183 A: Peter Porter

—  
333

## Jane's Inheritance

50 A: Sur. 30 Xber 1667 for Jane Sisson upon Sunken ground Creek on the South Side Severne Riv<sup>r</sup>. Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ward.

## Dorsey

60 A: Sur: 22: Aug<sup>t</sup> 1668 for Edward Dorsey on the South side A. A.: River Rent —.. 1.. 2

Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Bladen.

## Piney Point

50 A. Sur: 17: Sep: 1668 for Thomas Phelps on the South side Clarkson's Creek. Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill

## Ropers Neck

300 A: Sur: 28: Sep: 1668 for Thomas Roper on the North side South River at the point on the West side Ropers Creek. Rent —.. 6.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Howard

## Encrease

100 A: Sur: 14: June 1669 for Cornelius Howard on the South side Severne Riv<sup>r</sup> near Plumb Creek

Rent. —.. 2.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Thomas Brown

*C. Brown bot this Land of Hen Sewall who bot of Corn. Howard.*

## Browns Encrease

250 A: Sur: 14: June 1669 for Will<sup>m</sup> Hopkins on the South side Severne River at the North bounds of Brownston.

Rent —.. 5.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Thomas Brown

## Guy's Rest

100 A: Sur: 14<sup>th</sup> June 1669 for Guy Meek on the South Side Severne River.

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Guy Meek

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Meek.*

## Gardner's Warfeild

60 A: Sur: 10 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1669 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfield & Edward Gardner at Nich<sup>o</sup> Wyat's Norther most bound tree

Rent —.. 1.. 2½

Poss<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfeild

## Broome

Nil

220 A: Sur. 31. Octob<sup>r</sup> 1670 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Beard &

*C. 1 Broom 220 a. Sur. 30 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1659 for R<sup>d</sup> Beard on y<sup>e</sup> N. Side of South river on y<sup>e</sup> W. Side of Broad Creek. This was again Sur. 31 Oct. 1670 & assign'd Coll. Henry Ridgeley. Poss<sup>r</sup> Coll. Henry Ridgeley for Henry Ridgeley's orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

## Todds Harbour

120 A. Sur. 16: Xber 1670 for Thomas Todd on the west side Severne River at a bounded

Red Oak & running down Todds Creek. Rent —.. 4.. 10

Town of Annapolis

## Venall's Inheritance

100 A: Sur: 7: July 1671 on the East side of the North Run of South River at a bounded Pine of Tobias Butlers, 50 A: pt of this Land was sold by Venall to John Barker to be sold the same to W<sup>m</sup> Ridgly who now possesses it the other 50 A: was Escheated to His Lords<sup>p</sup> for want of heirs of Venall & the 14<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1680 was Res<sup>d</sup> & granted to Rich<sup>d</sup> Rawlins by the name of Rawlins purchase & is now in Possess<sup>n</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> son of the s<sup>d</sup> Richard, the whole R.

—.. 4.. —

## Guy's Will

100 A. Sur: 28: June 1671 for Guy Meek between the heads of South & Severn Rivers at a bounded White Oak of Guy's Rest.

Rent —.. 4.. —

## Hereford

260 A: Sur: 18: July 1671 for Robert Wilson between the heads of South & Severne Riv<sup>rs</sup> at a bod<sup>d</sup> tree of John Gather's

Rent —.. 10.. 5

Poss<sup>rs</sup> 234 A: John Marriot

26 A: Theo: Kitton

—  
260

## Peirpoints Rock's

80 A: Sur: 15 Xber. 1665 for Henry Peirpoint on the North side South River on the North west side broad Creek.

Rent —.. 1.. 7¼

Poss<sup>r</sup> Amos Peirpoint

*C. Henry Pierpont . . . Amos Pierpoint.*

## Howard's Hill

200 A: Sur: 9: May 1672 for Cornelius Howard on the South Side Severne River on the North side of Underwoods Creek

Rent —.. 4.. —

Poss<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Howard the son.

## Freinds Choice

100 A: Sur: 6: May 1672 for W<sup>m</sup> Grimes and  
 Nicholas Shepheard on the South side Severne  
 River at a bounded Oak on a point. Rent —.. 2.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Sam: Dryer  
*C. Sheppard.*

## Grimes Addition

100 A: Sur. 6: May 1672 for William Grimes  
 on the South Side of Severne River at the fork  
 of Plumb Creek Rent —.. 2.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> George Valentine

*(To be Continued.)*

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## BALTIMORE'S CENTENNIAL, 1829.

From *The American*, Saturday, August 8th, 1829.

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## CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The citizens of Baltimore assembled today in order to commemorate the completion of a century, since the foundation of their City. There are not many spots on the globe in which so great a population and so great an amount of wealth have been accumulated within a single age. These advances have been made, not only through her natural advantages, but by dint of that enterprise of which the work, which is to be formally commenced on this occasion, is one among many examples. When it is remembered that her increase is not derived from her being the seat of a Government, nor from any other impulse than that of commercial industry, it must be reckoned not only remarkable in itself, but a striking symptom of the general prosperity of the country to which she belongs. As some particulars respecting the progress of the City from its early beginnings till now, may not be unaccept-



able on this occasion, we shall throw a few of them together, collected from Mr. Griffith's very curious, and to us very interesting book, the "Annals of Baltimore", in the course of which it will appear that, if very propitiously placed for commerce, the town had in other respects a very unfavorable site, and has required expenditures of vast sums, above what are seen in brick and mortar on its surface, in order to accommodate it to the purposes of a City.

The act for erecting the town was passed in 1729. Previous to this, in 1706, Whet Stone Point "was made a town", though apparently only in a legal sense. The new settlement of the Patapsco was described as being near the place "where one John Flemming now lives". This John Flemming resided in the house on the North Bank of Uhler's Run, and near the house of the late General Stricker, in South Charles Street. Though *Sixty* Acres only were allotted for the infant City, (Dimensions, which were no doubt sufficiently ample), yet they seemed to have embraced most of the ground near the water which was at all adapted for the purposes of building. A great gully running in the direction of Uhler's Alley, bounded the town on that side, and the Northwestern line terminated abruptly at a precipice which overhung Jones' Falls where St. Paul and Saratoga Streets now intersect each other. These Falls then coursed along the site of the Northern end of Monument Square, and so on in the direction of East Lexington Street. The Eastern boundary consisted of a formidable marsh, extending considerably westward of Jones' Falls. On the South, the Basin washed the town: but its waters then extended over a surface twice as broad as at present, the wharves, in some places, having been extended into it more than a thousand feet. North Calvert Street terminated, near where the monument stands now, at a great precipice. Amidst this agreeable mixture of marsh and precipice, our ancestors built their cabins.

The new City seems to have made slow advances at first. A second town indeed was laid off in 1732, consisting of three streets, Front, Short, and Jones' Street, being a part of the pres-

ent Old Town. Of these combined boroughs a view was taken in 1752, and they then furnished together only *twenty five* houses all told. Four years after, the French from Nova Scotia added some huts to the number. That part of Old Town South of Baltimore Street was laid off in 1763: and Fell's Point dates from 1764-65. A Marsh between Frederick Street and the Falls was also filled up and laid out in 1765. Until 1783 the hill on which the Cathedral is erected, and the grounds extending westward, were covered with forest trees or plantations. But in 1774 the town had assumed some importance. It then numbered five hundred and sixty-four houses and 5,934 inhabitants. In 1776 when Congress met in Baltimore, it occupied the large house, at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, which was then the farthest building west. In 1782 the population had increased to only 8,000. Until that year the streets, except here and there the sideway, were unpaved, and Baltimore Street, from Gay to Calvert, was often actually impassable. In the same year, a line of stage coaches was established between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

In 1783, the flourishing state of the town was noticed by Washington, as appears from his answer to an address from it. Literature also, it would seem, began to find a footing, for in the following year Mr. Wm. Murphy, bookseller, established a circulating library, and the scientific inhabitants were gratified by the novel spectacle of a balloon. Provisions, too, were made for lighting and watching the streets at night. In the same year, there were entered at the custom house 21 ships, 41 brigs, and 49 schooners and sloops, and cleared 27 ships, 36 brigs, and 46 schooners and sloops. The entries and clearances had very much increased in 1786, there being of the former 230, and 227 of the latter. In 1790 the tonnage belonging to the port was 13,564 tons. In 1785 no insurance company yet existed, policies being subscribed by individuals.

The population had increased in 1790 to 13,503 persons. It was in 1792 that those extensive wharves, Dugan's and M'Elderry's, were extended from Water Street to the Channel

of the basin, a distance of 1600 feet. Such was the increase of the Chesapeake trade, that in 1795 not less than 5,464 bay craft and small coasters passed into the harbour of Baltimore. In 1796 the town took the rank of a city, and some idea may be formed of its prosperity from the single fact, that in 1799 the price of flour was above ten dollars. Accordingly, in the ten years ending in 1800, the population was found to have increased 18,011 persons, the total number at that time being 31,514. This was greater than the increase in the succeeding ten years, at the end of which the numbers were 46,555. When the census was taken in 1820, the town was depressed, and a vast number of houses untenanted; yet the population was augmented 16,183, and the total was 62,738. The company for watering the city was formed in 1804. Gas was introduced in 1816, and it may be interesting to many to know, or be reminded, that the design for erecting Washington's Monument, not yet finished, dates back as far as 1809, twenty years.

Such particulars as the preceding will be chiefly amusing to residents of Baltimore. The public, however, may be interested in knowing that neither is this prosperity at an end, nor has the enterprise expired to which we are greatly indebted for it. The town is gradually but constantly increasing, and in spite of the embarrassments of foreign trade, its business is active and lucrative. Its position will readily account for this, and its citizens have vigorously taken advantage of, and extended their natural communications with neighboring districts. To judge from the accounts we see, Baltimore suffers much less from the present commercial depression than others of the trading emporiums of the Union. The vast enterprise of making a Railway to the Ohio will seem yet vaster to him who remembers the hamlet of 1752, or the unimportant town that existed here at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. To day is to be signalized by the commencement of another scheme evincive of the vigour and enterprise of our capitalists. We sincerely desire that it may add to the wealth of the com-

munity, as well as enure to the benefit of the stockholders; and we earnestly hope that the legislature of Pennsylvania, awaking to more enlightened and liberal views, may discover that one road more is one advantage more to its citizens, and foster it accordingly, instead of strangely, shall we say ignorantly opposing it. But we must conclude these hasty though extended remarks, suggested by an interesting occasion. In the revolution of another Century, what yet more mighty changes may have happened than those we have been recording! The brick which we have substituted for the rude logs of our forefathers, may be replaced, like that of Rome, by marble; but we hope that it may not be under an Augustus. Other times may come, but not, we trust another race than that which has spread over the land, the dwellings of liberty, and peopled them with a manly and an intelligent race, impatient of servitude.

#### MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1829.

Agreeably to the arrangements previously announced, the citizens assembled in Monument Square, on Saturday morning for the purpose of celebrating the day which marked the completion of a full Century since a name and a place were allotted to the City of Baltimore. The elevation in front of the eastern end of the Court House was occupied with rows of seats for the accomodation of those who were especially invited to be present on the occasion, including His Excellency, Governor Martin and Aids, Messrs. Carroll and Loockerman, the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Reverend Clergy, The Judges of the Courts, the members of the Corporation, the Juvenile Associations and others. In the center of the elevation was erected the rostrum for the Orator of the day. It was surmounted by a portrait of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton and circled with the following inscription:

"THE ONLY SURVIVING SIGNER, JULY 4TH, 1776."

CARROLL.

Over the portrait was inscribed in large characters the motto:

AGRICULTURE. COMMERCE. MANUFACTURES.

At the end of the elevation was placed a staff bearing the Star Spangled Banner.

The exercises of the day were opened by music from a full band stationed in the rear, playing "*Lafayette's Welcome*". After which, the Reverend Mr. Snethen advanced to the front of the Rostrum, and uttered a Prayer in which piety of sentiment and appropriate allusion to the peculiar occasion were happily blended. At the termination of this service, the band played "*Hail Columbia*". The Orator of the Day, William George Reed, Esquire, then arose, and commenced the delivery of an address which was listened to throughout with great attention, and at intervals marked with the general plaudits of the auditors. Those who heard the entire Address speak of it as an able and happily conceived composition, effectively delivered, and reflecting great credit on the speaker. We are pleased to learn that the Committee of Arrangement have requested a copy of the Address, and also of the Prayer, for publication.

At the conclusion of the Address, the band performed *Washington's March* and *Yankee Doodle* when the exercises in the Square were terminated.

#### RAILROAD PROCESSION.

About half past nine o'clock the Procession preparatory to the laying of the FIRST STONE of the Baltimore and Sesquehanna Railroad, was formed at the Masonic Hall in St. Paul's Street. The line of march was taken up in the following order. A corps of Pioneers took the front, bearing on their shoulders their Axes, Picks and Spades. Succeeding these, was a wagon bearing the First Stone, and the apparatus

necessary for its removal and deposite at its destined spot. On one side of the Stone was inscribed the date "August 8th, 1929", and on the other the initials of the Company "B. S. R. R." The top of the Stone bore a like inscription.

The Principal Engineer, W. F. Small, Esq., followed, supported by the Assistant Engineers, bearing the various instruments of their profession. The Association of Stone Masons and Brick Layers followed next, wearing appropriate badges and aprons. The handsome banner of the Association was born in its front.

The *Masonic Fraternity* came next, arranged in the following order, and attended by Marshals on foot and horseback.

Winder Lodge in Front. . . .

The several Lodges followed in the same order, taking rank according to seniority. The *Encampment of Knight's Templar* came next, having in their center the distinguishing banner of the order. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland succeeded.

A Band of Music was stationed in this part of the line of procession, and after it, came the *Grand Lodge of Maryland*, the State Executive, The President and Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad Company and the Orator E. L. Finley, Esquire, in the order here designated. . . .

The Juvenile Associations distinguished by their appropriate banners and conducted by their Marshalls, closed the line of procession. The procession moved through the streets which had been designated and at about 11 o'clock reached the spot in the vicinity of the Falls Turn Pike Road where the Susquehanna Railroad was to be formally commenced.

The spot selected for the laying of the First Stone,<sup>1</sup> was a short distance west of the Turnpike, and South of the first gate,

<sup>1</sup> For further description of the stone and its removal to the general office building of the Penna. R. R. Co., at Calvert and Centre Sts., see, *History of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, by William Bender Wilson, Vol. I, p. 233.

on a piece of gently rising ground. From this point a section of the Railroad had been graduated in a Northern direction for the distance of a quarter to a half mile. Immediately in the vicinity of the spot prepared for the reception of the Stone was erected a platform with seats and a rostrum, handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, &c. At one end was erected a flag staff bearing the American Flag, and beneath it were placed the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and other worthies of the Revolution. At either end of the rear of the Platform, was the representation of a Turret, surmounted by a Rail-road Car bearing a banner. That on the left hand was inscribed "1729" and that on the right "1829". In front of the Turrets were tablets with the following inscriptions:

1729,	1829,
Population	Population
43	80,000
Area	Area
60	9,300
Acres	Acres

As the procession approached the platform, the several bodies arranged themselves in front, and the Governor and Suite, the officers of the Rail-road Company, and of the Masonic Fraternity, the Orator, the Reverend Clergy, and other, repaired to the seats allotted to them on the platform. While the Stone was preparing for removal from the Car to its intended place of deposit some appropriate airs were performed by the band. The Stone was then lowered into its place by the Association of Stone Masons and Brick Layers. A Prayer suited for the occasion was then delivered by the Reverend Grand Chaplain Williams; after which the President of the Rail-road Company George Winchester, Esquire, made a short explanatory address. The officers of The Grand Lodge of Maryland then advanced to the Stone, which was adjusted by Col. William Steuart, deputy Grand Master, in due Masonic Form. The Gavel used for this purpose was the identical instrument employed by General

Washington in laying the corner Stone of the Capitol at the Seat of the General Government. A Prayer was now delivered by the Reverend Mr. Reynolds, of Harrisburg; which was succeeded by the reading of the silver inscription plate by the Grand Marshall. The deposits were then placed in the cavity of the Stone, consisting of the inscription plate, and a glass jar containing the Newspapers of the day, coins bearing date nearest to the present period, &c. The upper Stone was then affixed and cemented by the Association, and the officers of the Grand Lodge then resumed their seats on the platform. The Orator of the Day, E. L. Finley, Esq., then arose and delivered an address which is spoken of as an effort of talent richly meriting the high praise which it elicited. The Orator in the course of his remarks, gave a succinct and well arranged Historical sketch of the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland, which imparted an increased interest to his address. The very great satisfaction expressed by those who heard it, induces us to hope that the Orator may be prevailed on to consent to its publication, in order that the many who were deterred by the oppressive heat of the weather from being present, may share, in its perusal, the satisfaction of those who listened to it.

The ceremonies being ended, the line of march was again taken up. The Procession passed along the section of the Road now graduated and descending the hill crossed Jones' Falls at the Turnpike Gate, and came down on the East side of the Falls, passing the Lanvale Cotton Factory, to the York Turnpike. Entering the City by this Avenue, it passed down Gay to Baltimore Street, and thence to the Masonic Hall, where it was dismissed.

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EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF  
DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 193.)

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Maryland July 24<sup>th</sup> 1751

Gentlemen

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours Dated 20<sup>th</sup> of April last and find the Flasks and Pattrens for Potts not to be had without more Difficulty than its worth the Trouble of, therefore I desire you will give your Selv's no further Trouble on the ocation, or take any care about the Matter.

The Artists in Britain need not fear that the Plantations should out do them, Labour is too Dear to arive at any Perfection that way. And I asure you I would not have our Plantations Independent of our Mother Country in any Respect whatever.

I need not Enlarge to desire you will not further trouble about the Pattrens or Flasks, but must Return thanks for any you have had.

To Sedgley & Cheston Mer<sup>t</sup> at Bristol

p<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Laws from Somersett sent there p Capt. Waggoner  
Copy by Alleyne Wrote allso by Judd Aug<sup>t</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>

---

Annapolis July 29<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

Capt. George Bell told me that you would pay me for him Twenty pounds ster and forty four pounds Seventeen shil & Six pence Currency w<sup>ch</sup> I shall be willing to be Assured of by your self otherwise must take method to get it of him as he is again going out of the Country.

In case you will pay it I will make the Method Easie that it may answer You and him. That is I will take Twenty Ton

of Pigg Iron of you at four pounds Seven Shil & six pence Ster.  
 ₤ Ton delivered at the Indian Landing in a fortnights time  
 at farthest Provided you will take the Remainder in Good  
 Barbadas Rum at Two Shil & nine pence Ster ₤ Gallon Mus-  
 covado Sugar at Thirty five Shil ₤ Hundred to be delivered at  
 my Store House here as soon as you please to send for them,

Your Answer by the bearer will oblige

P. S.

I can let you have good Welsh Cotten at 18<sup>d</sup> Ster ₤ yard  
 Good Manx Cloth for 22<sup>d</sup> Ster ₤ yard w<sup>ch</sup> is very good wear  
 for negros

To Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Snowden at the Putuxen Iron Works  
 p<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Chalmers

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Annapolis Aug<sup>t</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1751

Mr Henery Fiddiman

I understand that you are conveniently Scituate on Chop-  
 tank to purchase Pork and have convenient Houses to take in  
 and Store the same and would take goods to purchase on Com-  
 mission if so and you will come to mee to Annapolis to agree on  
 the Terms and such goods as would best sell I will send them  
 Over to you the sooner you come the better, As the distance is  
 not far to Cross the Bay at Kent Island ferry I presume you  
 would not think the trouble much.

To Mr Henery Fiddiman near Tuckeehoe Bridge in Queen  
 Ann County

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Annapolis Aug<sup>t</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sr

I wrote you of the 11<sup>th</sup> of June & 14<sup>th</sup> July but have had no  
 answer w<sup>ch</sup> makes me aprehend my Letters may not have come  
 to hand.

Pray favour me with a Line in relation to them I have a  
 great deal depending on your care of my Business and hope will  
 return the Certificates intime that of the Resurvey on Catt Tail

Marsh w<sup>ch</sup> I called High Germany will be too late if not soon returned therefore hope you will not let me suffer.

In my Letter of June 11<sup>th</sup> I desired you would Reserve part of my last Thousand Acres of Warrant part into your hands & Located partly on Piney Creek for Courses w<sup>ch</sup> I should Return you. I have herein Enclosed sent you the Courses of 180 Acres the Addition to the pines w<sup>ch</sup> I Request the favour you will Return by virtue of that Warrant of a Thousand Acres According to the date thereof April 30<sup>th</sup> 1751.

I have herein Enclosed you a Warrant of 300 Acres of land w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will please to aply to any of my other Certificates given you in April last with that warrant of a Thousand Acres.

It will much oblige me that you Return this Certificate of Addition to the pines soon.

I have An Assignment of 36 Acres of Warrant w<sup>ch</sup> if in your hands from Jn<sup>o</sup> Lemon, w<sup>ch</sup> warrant I request you will send me.

I hope I need not Importune you further to forward my affairs with you Since I asure you I fear to be a great looser at best with those Lands and Especialy if any lapse should happen, w<sup>ch</sup> I much Relye on you to prevent.

Every Messenger to you is thirty Shil Expence to me  
To M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Brook Surveyor of Frederick County—This p<sup>r</sup>  
W<sup>m</sup> Chalmers.

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Maryland Aug<sup>t</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading for Forty five Ton Pigg Iron in the Anna Cap<sup>t</sup> Nathan Chew Master, As allso Certificate agreeable to the Directions of the Act of Parliament to free the same of Duty.

In the States thereof I hope for your best Endeavour for my Interest And the Net proceeds thereof place to the Credit of my Account.

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Black Merc<sup>t</sup> In London p<sup>r</sup> the Anna Cap<sup>t</sup> Chew.

---

Maryland Aug<sup>t</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sr

You heretofore wrote me that I had better let my son take his Chance in Britain, And as Planting will not do without some other Business or Professions, and the Law being the most thriving here he has determined to Read it for some time in the Temple so as to Qualefie himself for the Practice and as he has a good Foundation of Learning and Natural and Acquired knowledge; I have no Reson to doubt but he will make a good proficiency therein.

I have that opinion of his Prudence and good management that I hope he will Act with utmost Frugality.

He will want some money to Purchase Books and Furniture for a Room as allso for other Requisites w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will advance for him not Exceeding Three hundred Pounds In any one year, for w<sup>ch</sup> I shall take care to make Remittance so as you may not be long in Advance. In case you are Out of Your money I will with pleasure allow you five p<sup>r</sup> Cent Interest Annually for the same and I Doubt not but you will Deem him and me good Security, he him self haveing a Seat of Very Good Land here and Two good plantations with a Dozen Working hands the produce of w<sup>ch</sup> will be Yearly Remitted to you.

I have so great dependance on Your Friendship on this Oca-  
tion that I put my Son under your Protection.

To W<sup>m</sup> Black Merc<sup>t</sup> in London

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Annapolis Aug<sup>t</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

Inclosed is a Special Warrant 50 acres of Land and Courses to be returned in Virtue thereof called Jacobs Lott w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will Return as soon as you conveniently can.

To M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Brook Surv<sup>r</sup> of Frederick County at M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Bells near Bladensburgh p<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> James Creagh going to Malbrough

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Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I have reason to hope that my Son will be in London by the time this comes to hand to whom I request you will deliver the Letter Inclosed.

The Bill Inclosed being the first of Mr Nathaniel Chapman on Sir Nicholas Carew Barronett & Co. for £1102.. 10 Ster I have Reason to hope & believe is good w<sup>ch</sup> when paid I desire you will place to the Cr of my Acc<sup>tt</sup> or if Protested return accordingly with Convenient Speed.

I hope for your favour to my Son.

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Merc<sup>t</sup> In London

p<sup>r</sup> Biggs

p<sup>r</sup> Chew

---

Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1751

My Dear Child,

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours from the Clifts & hope this will meet you after an agreeable Passige of w<sup>ch</sup> and your perfect health shall be pleased hear.

Mr Chapman on behalf of Sir Nich<sup>o</sup> Carrew & Company has been with me & concluded that affair I have made Remittance to Mr Black.

I hope I need not Repeat to you the Necessity there is for your Close Aplication Industery and Frugality; You are in the way of all manner of Temptation, but your Prudence and Virtue will Reject every Evil, pray keep to a sett hand for Business, & if any that may well Instruct therein Employ such; for it will be needfull, when you do but consider the Struggle and difficulty I shall have to Support the Expence's that attend your Stay, you will certainly make it as Easie as possible and Avoid all Company that may Lead you to Expence or divert from your Study.

My Wife and Lacky joyn in our Love and Respects to you,

And for the present I conclude with the tender love and Blessing of

Your Affectionate Father  
C. C.

To Mr Cha<sup>s</sup> Carroll

⌘ Biggs

⌘ Chew

---

Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 5. 1751

Sir

Capt Biggs carry'd last Voyage hence about Six hundred weight of Hemp of our growth w<sup>ch</sup> I sent by way of Tryal to know if the Comodity might be Improved or Answer. It cost me Twenty Shil Ster ⌘ hundred here & I understand it would not bring much more than half there & that the Bounty by Act of Parliament could not be had for such.

If without much Trouble you could procure Any directions for the Manufacturing hemp in the plantations by direction of any Act w<sup>ch</sup> gives the Bounty on Naval Stores shall be obliged for it that may Endeavor to put the People in a Right method.

You will please to let me have An Account of that hemp & the opinion Relating thereto.

Inclosed is Mr Nathaniel Chapman's Bill of Exch<sup>a</sup> on Sir Nicolas Carew & Co at Mr John Prices in Bush Lane London for one Thousand pounds Ster with which when paid I desire you will Credit me in Acc<sup>tt</sup> but if Protested Return Accordingly with convenient speed. Your care and favour herein will much oblige

To Mr Silvanus Grove Merc<sup>t</sup> In London

p<sup>r</sup> Biggs

Copy ⌘ Chew in Anne

---

Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

As I have Reason to be asured that the Bills Remited you on Carew & Co. are good I have sent Inclosed an Invoice for some Goods w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will send me by Bigg's at his

next Return And make Insurance on them that in case of Loss I may draw the Cost & all Charges, such Insurance I will have made in One of the Publick Offices, as I find that private under writers too often play the Loose, please to send me Copy of the Policy.

I have reason (from your General fair Charracter) to Expect these Goods, not onely good in their kind; but as Cheap as may be had, And that I shall have the allowance of the bounty on the Sail Duck; As to the linnins being in your way I Expect them with the Duty Deducted.

Goods are so Cheap Imported here Since the conclusion of Peace, that if we did not depend upon the Integrity of our friends in Trade, it were best to Purchase here.

To Mr Silvanus Grove Mert<sup>t</sup> In London p<sup>r</sup> Biggs & Dobbins.

Invoice of Goods for Doct<sup>r</sup> Cha<sup>s</sup> Carroll at Annapolis in Maryland

Mark

4

cc

xx

Iron Monger

1 Doz<sup>n</sup> Good pad locks

2 Doz<sup>n</sup> Frying pans

2 Doz<sup>n</sup> Halling hoes

2 Doz<sup>n</sup> Weeding D<sup>o</sup>

2 Faggots Blister Steel

2 Faggt<sup>s</sup> English Square D<sup>o</sup>

2 Smiths Standing Vices

2 Smiths Anvils wrought Iron to weigh about 1<sup>c</sup> 2<sup>qrs</sup> or thereabouts Each.

2 good Steel plate Cross Cutt Saws

2 good Steel plate Cross Cutt Tennon Saws

One Pair very Good Cullen Mill Stones four foot Diameter and at least Twenty Inches Deep thro the Eyes with the Eyes Right in the Center without any Flaw or Crack.

N B. I want no Iron Work with them

Two half Barrells of Gun powder

1<sup>c</sup> Barr lead

- 1<sup>c</sup> Duck Shott
- 1<sup>c</sup> Swan Shott
- 1<sup>c</sup> Bristol Shott
- 2 Good Castor's mens hatts of half Guinea Each Silk lining

## Stationary

- 2 Ream good writeing paper 1 Doz<sup>n</sup> Skins Parchment
- 2 Ream Sheething Brown paper

## Turnary Ware

- 2 Doz<sup>n</sup> hair sifters

## Braisser

- 2 p<sup>r</sup> Genteel made good Brass Candlesticks
- 2 hard Mettle Pint Cans.
- 4 Firkins of Hunters Tobacco pipes

## Woollen Draper

- 4 p<sup>s</sup> match Coat Blanketting
- Six peeces English Sail Duck N<sup>o</sup> 4
- Six p<sup>s</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 3
- Six p<sup>s</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 2

## Linnin Draper

- One Roll or 1500 Ells good Ozenbrigg's
- 12 peeces Dowlas of about 10<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup> Ell
- 12 peeces Cheap Gulix or what is called Garlix holland of about twelve pence p<sup>r</sup> Ell
- 12<sup>lb</sup> Colloured Sowing Thread
- 12<sup>lb</sup> Ozenbrigg's Thread
- 10 Shil value Different Sorts Needles
- 10 Shil value pines

## Grocer

- 1<sup>c</sup> Single Refined Sugar
- 1<sup>c</sup> Double Refined Sugar
- Three peeces good strong thick Dark Ground grave Colloured flowered Callico being for bed Curtains therefore must be of the same Collour flower & Stamp.



Copy p<sup>r</sup> Dobbins.      original p<sup>r</sup> Biggs

Capt<sup>t</sup> Biggs

I have herewith sent you a Fossil Dugg out of Strong blew and white Clay (as strong as any Marble in England) Twenty feet Deep under the Surface. It is in the Paper N<sup>o</sup> 1: under it lies the White Measure Iron Stone w<sup>ch</sup> makes the best Tough Iron. In the same Clay at least Twenty feet more, And in all that depth of Earth there is no appearance of Springs or Loose Earth.

By this it can not be supposed to be a Tree Calcined and Sunk in the General Flood.

It may be observ'd to have a Sulphurous Smell and if burnt will be Strongly So.

It often appears in Digging for ore of Iron in Large Quantetys as above described.

If you will Shew it to M<sup>r</sup> Grove and he will shew it to any Curious Persons Learned in Such Matters, an Account of their Result will be Acceptable to me.

I am willing to give my own Sentiments as it may put any Gentlemen on Reflecting wheather I am Right.

I conceive it to be a Lighter kind of Mineral Coal formed towards the Surface of the Earth, And may Indicate the Weighterer Mineral Coal to lie Deeper under the Iron Stone.

If in the Inland Countys as Stafford or Warwickshire such is found, or New Castle, over their Coal this my notion may be confirmed.

Or wheather it be a meere Loose Play of Nature to form such without any use, I refer to the Learned.

To Capt. Biggs

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Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

On this day I have drawn on you payable to M<sup>r</sup> William Lux at thirty days Sight of Ten pounds Ster which I desire you will accordingly pay and place to my Acc<sup>tt</sup>

I desire you will by some Ship w<sup>ch</sup> is comeing towards the Port of Annapolis Send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice The pots vials & boxes may be all packed with the Medicines in a good Chest pray let them be had at the best hand.

And the Account of them charged to my Account.

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Black p<sup>r</sup> Dobbins & Biggs

℥ ii Mercurias Dulcis Levigated

℥ iv Precip Rubru

℔ ij Crem Tarter

℔ ij Flos Sulphuris

℔ ss Argentu vivie in a vial with a Double bladder to Secure it  
in case the vial Break

℥ iv Pil ex Dusbus

℥ ij Gum Gutta

℔ ss Rad. Jallap

℥ ij Crude Opii clean

℥ ij Laudanu Londoniensis

Good Peru bark powdered in 2 glasses half a Pound in Each

℔ i Sp<sup>r</sup> Sal Armon in a vial with a glass Stopper

Cantharides	℥ ii
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Emplas <sup>r</sup> Melilot	℔ i
-----------------------------	-----

White Lead	℔ iv
------------	------

Lytharge	℔ ij
----------	------

Theriaia Venitee	℔ ss
------------------	------

Emplaster Diapal	℔ i
------------------	-----

half a Grose vials Sorted

half a Gross potts Sorted

6 Doz<sup>n</sup> vial Corks Two paper pill boxes

℥ iv Scamony

℥ iv Coloquintida powered in a vial

℥ ss ol Cariophilor

℥ ss ol Anisi

℥ iv Sp<sup>r</sup> Lavendul Composita in a glass with Ground Stopper

---

Annapolis Sep<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1751S<sup>r</sup>

I was not at Home when yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> Instant came to my house nor did I see it till Yesterday Evening whether M<sup>r</sup> Dulany Answered Your Expectation or not I am not certain but had I known that you would take 12 or 13 Ton more I would certainly send it.

If it be not now too late I can send you the Quantety you want on the first notice but by no means would I be disapointed to have my Iron lie on your Wharfs after I send it, for so I must be a certain loser Therefore if you are certain that M<sup>r</sup> Dulany will not send let me know & I will Imediately dispatch that Quantity to be put on Board the Biddeford

To M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> RingoldAnnapolis Sep<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> your kind Letter dated 5<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>wch</sup> I would have answered but was not in Town The people have good Right to make Choice of their Representatives And if they can get one who will suply my Place with more Integrity & perseverance for their Interest they will be in the Right to make Choice of him; but this I will say, that if they drop me it will be for Serving them.

I can Onely aply my case to that of the Psalmist in the third Psalm of David thro the Eight Verses.

I hear the Papists have Joyned their Efforts against me If An English Free Protestant People are directed by them I shall be sorry to find many Such in Ann Arundell County the People of w<sup>ch</sup> have been Remarkable for Supporting their Rights & Liberties and w<sup>ch</sup> I shall allways be willing to Joyn with them in doing while in the Power of.

S<sup>r</sup>Your obliged Humb<sup>l</sup>Serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Mathews Herring Bay

Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I desire you will by some Ship Convenient for Potapsco River Send the Contents of the Inclos'd Invoice under the mark therein for the Baltimore Iron Works at Potapsco and make Insurence on them that in case of Loss I may draw the Principal & all charges as also for any particular Dammage have Satisfaction adequate.

As Private underwriters too often Squable, will it not be Safest at all times to make Insurence in the Publick offices, pray make it in the best manner. The Cost of these goods with premio of Insurence & other Incident charges place to my Account.

Invoice from Croxall for B. C. To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black merc<sup>t</sup> In London p<sup>r</sup> Capt. Dulany

---

 Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1751

My Dear Child

Altho I wrote you lately I take this oppertunity by Mr Dulany to let you hear from me, we are all well as you left us; I rec<sup>d</sup> yours from Hampton Road, and was glad your fear of Spanish Pirates vanished.

I want for an Acquaintance of yours a pair of Temple Spectacles to Suit An Age from fifty five to Sixty five as they & glasses may last so long I mean the glasses to Suit that age; let there be Two pair of Spare glasses and let the Grooves wherein the glasses go be full Deep & Sufficient to hold the glasses & the Screws Strong to open & close the glass places, you will look out for the best Optick Shop for such, please send them by Mr Dulany & if I like, I may when I want send for a pair for my self but let these be very good. If you please you may send me a good Light Gray full Bob Wigg of three Guineas Price full Large in the Head & Deep and well Cover'd with Hair as too thin will not do for Cold weather.

I desire you will get the best Edition of Bacons Abridgement, all the Volums that are Extant and send me a Sett of them as Mr Dulany will soon Return The Wigg Spectacles and those Books put into a Small Box will come Safe by him.

There is a particular Collection of all the Statutes & Laws against Papists made into a Volum w<sup>ch</sup> if you can meet send me the latest Edidion thereof.

I shall not Enlarge at present but shall be very well pleased to hear from you & of your perfect Health to w<sup>ch</sup> virtue & Temperance will allways contribute—I am with Love & Esteem.

My Dear  
Your affectionate  
Father  
C. C.

To Mr Charles Carroll to be left at Mr W<sup>m</sup> Blacks Merchant in London ꝓ Capt. Dulany These  
N. B the Spectacles in a Case.

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Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1751

Gentlemen

Inclosed is Bill Loading and Certificate for thirteen Ton Pigg Iron in the Sale whereof I hope for your best Endeavour for my Interest, and with the nett proceeds thereof Credit me in Acc<sup>tt</sup> Current

This being a good Iron I make no doubt but will Sell at best price

I desire that by one of your next Ships comeing to Chester you will send me the contents of the Inclosed Invoice and the cost of them place to the Deb<sup>r</sup> of my Acc<sup>tt</sup> by taking Iron ware will enable ye to sell my Pigg Iron the better & redier, and hope to have these Goods not onely Good in their kind, but Cheap; as the Manufactures are nearer to you than London. I have sent p<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Williams Twenty pounds old Copper and Twenty nine pounds hard Mettle pewter both to be Exchanged in Lieu of w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will Send me Two Doz<sup>n</sup> good

hard Metle plates And a Copper Stew pan with a Cover that will contain about Two & half Gallons and what the difference shall be pay the same & charge it to my Acc<sup>tt</sup>.

Pray let me know in your next what the price ₧ the pound of Copper Stills are with you & allso of the worms made in the best manner.

And what the weight of a Copper Still to Contain 100 Galls will be as allso the weight of a Suitable Worm and likewise the weight of one of Seventy gallons & suitable worm.

I want to know the Account of the Cost of such that if more reasonable from your Port than London I may make Suitable Remittance to you ₧ next Season to get such Two Stills with worms

Your favour herein & my other affairs with you will oblige

N B I would have the Stew pan in an Iron frame or Stand Mess<sup>rs</sup> Sedgley & Cheston merc<sup>ts</sup> in Bristol

Invoice Good's for Dr Cha<sup>s</sup> Carroll

One Ton of Iron pots sized from Two gallons up to fifteen Gallons

One Doz<sup>n</sup> Good Grass Scyth blades

6 Doz<sup>n</sup> Scyth Stones, 1 Doz<sup>n</sup> Carpenters adzes

3 Doz<sup>n</sup> Sickles 40 Thousand Ten penny Nails 14<sup>th</sup> to the Thousand in Cask of Ten Thousand on Each Cask 30

Thousand Twenty penny Nails of Ten Thousand in Each Cask

40 Thousand Eight penny nails Ten Thousand in Each Cask.

40 Thousand 4<sup>d</sup> or Lath nails

2 Doz<sup>n</sup> frying pans 2 Doz<sup>n</sup> Torrington Ruggs at about four Shil & Six pence a peece

3 Doz<sup>n</sup> Good large Mens felt Hatts

6 peecees Dunster Kersey of about Seventeen pence ₧ yard

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Philadelphia Octo<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

In case Mr Skiddy the Joyner will bring you finished in Ten days, Pattrens for Stove plates, Two pattrens for Backs

of Chimneys & Two Pattrens for End Irons or what they call Duggs pay him about fifty Shill<sup>wch</sup> I think will be the value of them & take his Rec<sup>t</sup> with promise to make them Good

I also desire that in case Mr John Stow the Brass Founder brings you in Ten days Cast Metle Pattrens for Skillets vidz<sup>t</sup> five pattrens Compleat pay him for the same at the Rate of four Shil <sup>℥</sup> pound takeing his Rec<sup>t</sup> to make the same good w<sup>ch</sup> he Engages.

Please to order Skiddy to make a Case and pack his own with the later pattrens therein in hay or Straw and order it to be Corded and directed for me at Annapolis I shall order it be called for. I desire you will pay Mr Gibbs for my sons Board Washing Lodging &c. at the Rate of thirty five pounds a Year Quarterly.

Please to Suply my Son Ten or fifteen Shil a month for his Pocket Expences and I desire also you will suply him with a Suit of Cloth Cloths & pay the Taylor &c for makeing them or if he wants a Cuple pair winter Shoes all w<sup>ch</sup> place to my Account.

I am Obliged to you for your Civility to me as I shall for your Countenance to my Son while he continues Among you To Mr Reese Meredith Merch<sup>t</sup> Philadelphia

These

My Son Lodges at Widdow Giles next Door but one to the Accademy in fourth Street

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Maryland Oct<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I Received your Favour Dated 4<sup>th</sup> July last this Day, and am Pleased to hear from you; the Act Relating to Tobacco I have seen and hope it may have the Desired Effect, of preventing Frauds, w<sup>ch</sup> can never tend to the Advantage of Fair Traders nor (I am Certain) to that of the Makers and Consigners of Tobacco in the Plantations.

I suppose the manufacturers of Tobacco in Britain will

always find it their Advantage and Profit to purchase Tobacco in Virginia and Maryland for Goods, on w<sup>ch</sup> they generally have a Considerable Advance, And the more so as from the Out Ports of North and South Britain they Sail at much Less Expence than from London, But how far it may profit them to sell such Tobacco for Exportation to Foreign Markets, You Gentlemen, who have Consignments, and are better Acquainted with Trade can tell. I must always suppose that the London Merchants will never Under sell consigned Tobacco purely to Distress the Out Port Buyers, or by any other Means that may hurt the Consigners, Increase the Numbers of Consignments to that Port, You are too much men of Honour to Act in any Manner Contrary to the Interest of y<sup>r</sup> Employers or the National Good.

As both y<sup>r</sup> Sons are now with you pray present my Service to them, and my Compliments to your Daughter in Law to whom I hope London will prove very Agreeable.

To

Mr Charles Carnan Merchant in London p<sup>r</sup> Askew & Boyce

---

Maryland Oct<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours of the 27<sup>th</sup> of June by the Nancy with Account of Sales of some Pigg Iron @ Scougall, wherein you say you shall be obliged to sell at Five Pounds ten Shil. @ Tun. I am in Good Hopes you will not sell under Six Pounds Five Shill. @ Tun Any of my Iron, for at that Rate the other Gentlemen's Part goes off Currently. There are many other Buyers as well as Crawleys, and I must Request you will rather keep it on Hand a while than under Sell. I assure You at Six Pounds five Shill @ Ton what it Clears is not the first Cost of Makeing it. There will come to market at London or else where from hence less than has; for some of our Furnaces will most certainly drop in few Years. So that the Buyers need not run down that Commodity too Low To be Concise



Pray don't sell under Six Pounds five Shill. ₤ Ton unless my Affairs very Pressingly require it w<sup>ch</sup> I hope at present they will not.

I Depend on y<sup>r</sup> Care on the above head as well for y<sup>r</sup> Credit as my Interest for I see no Reason why you should not sell that or any other Commodity committed to y<sup>r</sup> Care as well as any other Merchant in the Trade.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant I drew a Sett of Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> on you payable to Benjamin Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> Value Rec<sup>d</sup> of him as Agent of late Lord Baltimore at Sixty Days Sight for One Hundred and ninety Pounds Nineteen Shill. and Ten Pence Sterl. As also of the same Date to Launds & Whaley, for Eighteen Pounds fifteen Shill. Ster. at thirty Days Sight Both w<sup>ch</sup> I Desire you will accordingly pay & Charge to my Account.

Of this Date I have Drawn on You Two Setts of Bills Payable to Richard King Stevenson at Sixty Days Sight, One for Forty Pounds Sterl. & the other for Thirty Pounds Sterl. w<sup>ch</sup> makes in Both Seventy Pounds Sterl. w<sup>ch</sup> I Desire you will also Pay & Charge to my Account.

Of this Date also I have Drawn on you a Sett of Bills at Thirty Days Sight payable to M<sup>r</sup> George Atkinson for fourteen pounds thirteen shill. Sterl. w<sup>ch</sup> I Desire You'll pay and Charge to my Account.

The Certainty I have of the Goodness of the Bills Remitted you on Carew and Company has Induced me to draw these Bills & I make no Doubt but you will be in Cash by the aforesaid Bills before these are Payable.

Your Countenance and Favour to my Son while among you, will add to Your Favour & be Equally Acknowledged by him. To M<sup>r</sup> William Black Merchant in London ₤ Askew & Boyce

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Maryland Oct<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1751

Gentlemen

In the thirty third of Elizabeth a Certain George Burrows of Plant in Cornwall Gent. by Deed duly made and Executed and Possession Agreeable to Law Given did Alien & Sell to a

Certain Stephen Gerrie of West Loo in Cornwall Mariner a Messuage or Tenement in the Burrough of Pontpigridge or West Loo aforesaid situate there between the Lands of Peter Devickdon the South Part, the Kings High Way on the West, the Lands of John Harrell on the North, and Salt Water River on the East part, with all its Appurtenances &c. To be held in Fee Simple to the Said Stephen Gerrie his heirs and Assigns for Ever w<sup>ch</sup> Original Deed I have in my Possession.

Soon after the said purchase Stephen the Purchaser came into Virginia married and Left Issue a Daughter who also left Issue a Son who is sufficiently Proved and whose Identity of Desscent from Stephen the Original Purchase cannot be Denied.

I understand that one Charles Bauden a Shipwright in West Loo is in Possession thereof and that William Jarrall & John Harris of that place can give some Account thereof.

I desire you will write to some Acquaintance there to Enquire into the State of that Tenement and to know what Improvements thereon, the Quantity of Ground, and Value of the whole, And by what Right Mr Bauden the Possessor Claims

I Conceive the Statute of Limitation cannot in any Way Effect the Heirs of Gerry as they have been out of the Kingdom. But to Prevent Law Suits let Mr Bauden know he shall have a Title made to him if he will give a Price Adequate to the Value for the Premisses.

Your Favour in this Matter shall be duly Acknowledged and any Postage or other small Expence paid by me w<sup>ch</sup> you will please to let me know and have your Answer soon.

N. B.

A Copy of this Letter sent to y<sup>r</sup> Correspondent

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Sedgley & Cheston Merchants in Bristol p<sup>r</sup> Askew & Williams

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21<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1751

Sir

If You will Please to Order on the Certificate of High Germany that Patent may Issue I will pay you for use of the Lord Proprietary at or before the Twenty ninth Day of September next Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> for Fifty Four pounds nineteen Shill Sterl. As also at the same time on a like Order for the Resurvey on Iron Mountain now called Hannover Fifty nine pounds fifteen shill. Sterl. According to the Valuation in y<sup>r</sup> Letter of this Date to me.

I have Drawn Large Bills to you this Year for Lands, And as I am an Interpriseing Tenant you will not think this Credit too much to be Given

To Benjamin Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup>

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Annapolis Oct<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1751

Sir

I have your Bonds Assigned me from Peter Hants Steelman and I must Request that you'll Comply with these Bonds by Paying me the money. I hope for y<sup>r</sup> Compliance herein, for if you do not pay the money it is but Reasonable the Land be Reconveyed the man w<sup>ch</sup> he'll use Legal Methods to procure if the money is not paid

To Mr Elisha Hall Susquehana

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Annapolis Maryland Oct<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

Some years since James Peerman Married Ann Maccubbin the Daughter of John Maccubbin of Ann Arrundell County in this province and by her had a Son named James who is now Living and of full Age his Father was Intitled to same Houses And personal Estate as appears by the Will of the Grandfather of the present James Peerman, and M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Peerman was Executor

Mrs. Ann Peerman was in London in the Year 1737 to Endeavour to procure some Satisfaction for her Dower and her Son, but I Believe got Little. She Left her papers in the hands of Mr Cissell as will appear by the Inclosed Letter which she writes him, as also a Letter to Mr Benjamin Peerman w<sup>ch</sup> I leave Open for your perusal and Desire You will Seal & cause to be Delivered the Gentlemen.

I Desire you will Endeavour to procure an Answer from Mr Benjamin Peerman And get Mr Cissell's Opinion in Relation to the Affair, w<sup>ch</sup> I presume he can give Us, he has the papers, and knows the State of the Affair, and Desire Mr Cissell to write to Mr Benjamin Peerman to know what he'll do in Relation to the Young Man his Relation, whether he will in a Friendly Manner let him have what is his Right

In Case Mr Cissell thinks the thing worth Pursueing & Mr Benjamin Peerman will not Comply without a Law Suit, Let him send his Directions what proofs are Needful for the Young Man to procure from hence and they will be Transmitted him.

Any Expence you are at not Exceeding Two Guineas on this Affair, to procure Answers &c. as before, shall be paid

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London

Capt<sup>t</sup> Askew.

As you are Acquainted with many Ingenious Gentlemen & may have the opportunity of Seeing or Conversing with such, who are Curious and known in the Mineral way. I desire you will shew the Two Sorts of Stone or Oar N<sup>o</sup> (1) & N<sup>o</sup> (2) to such and have their opinion That of N<sup>o</sup> (1) I do myself Conceive to partake of the Iron Kind but N<sup>o</sup> (2) I apprehend may Indicate Copper, or the shew of Tin I shall be Glad of an Opinion of the Learned

Annapolis in Maryland

Oct<sup>r</sup> 28th 1751

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Annapolis Octobr 29<sup>th</sup> 1751

My Dear Child:

I have  $\P$  Mr Burman Sent you the Contents of the Inclosed mem<sup>d</sup> in a Portmanteau Trunk made up Carefully & Carded and inclosed the Key of the Trunk w<sup>ch</sup> I've ordered to be Left at Mr Meredith's to whom Inclose this Letter also And hope you will receive all Safe.

What may be wanting to make up the Suit you will Supply there pray take Good Care of your Things and keep an Exact Account of y<sup>r</sup> Linnen Going to Wash & Receiving the same, And be Careful, Diligent & frugal in every other Respect

M<sup>rs</sup> Carroll Joins in Love and Respect to You Your Sister and all that Family are well I Confide in Your Discretion & Good Conduct & am with Love & a Sincere Wish for God's Blessing on You,

My Dear  
Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Father  
C. Carroll

To

Mr Jo<sup>n</sup> Henry Carroll

Things in the Portmanteau Trunk—viz<sup>ts</sup> Four Shirts, 11 Stocks, 6 New Night Caps, 2 Summer Waist-coats, one pair of cotton Stockings, Eight pair of Thread Stockings, Wingate's Arithmetick and three other Books out of y<sup>r</sup> Trunk, a Wigg Bagg, Velvet Rideing Cap, one piece of Duroy, a Bagg of Buttons, & six Sticks of Mohair Keep what Buttons is to Spare when the suit is made up, Bits to mend with, 2 Pair of Worsted Stockings, Art of Surveying by John Wing A Duroy Waistcoat & Breeches you may Get Buttons to Suit the Waistcoat it will Shift & Serve to fill the Portmanteau Pray take Care of the Portmanteau & Key

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Annapolis Oct<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

By M<sup>rs</sup> Burman from hence I send a Trunk or portmanteau for my Son which I ordered to be Left with the Inclosed at y<sup>r</sup> Store & which I desire you will order to be Delivered him.

I Desire Your favour to send me the things I ordered in my Letter at Philadelphia if they are got Ready by the Tradesmen, M<sup>rs</sup> Burman will take Care of them if put into the Shallop that brings her Things to Opaquinarue

I have Drawn an Order to M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Burman for Seventy Five pounds on You, as I told you at Philadelphia I should, and desire you'll pay the Same. Its of this Date

Please to send me an Account of the things I ordered (if sent) that I may Credit the same.

Pray my Respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Meredith and Accept of the same with my Thanks for Your Favours

To M<sup>r</sup> Reese Meredith Merch<sup>t</sup> in Philadelphia

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 Oct<sup>o</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1751

Sir

By the Hint you gave me the other Day I conceive you may have some Friendship for and an Inclination to serve me

If you will serve me with your advice & assistance in that Cause and all the stages thereof as a Council at Law I will give you an adequate fee that shall be pleaseing to you and am Respectfully

Sir Y<sup>r</sup> Most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup> C. Carroll

To Edmund Jenings Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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 Annapolis Oct 30<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

You have a Warrant of Survey from the Provincial Court to lay out my Pretensions, on an Ejectment against Evan Shelby Jun<sup>r</sup> for a Tract of Land called Shelby's Misfortune. On the other side are the Courses from the Patent of that Land

and above are the Evidences I desire You will Summon to Prove the Beginning or such other as Hance Waggoner Desires to whom I Request you will apply; he lives near Shelby's above Little Connegochego.

I also Desire the Surveyor will Describe the Situation of Shelys Clear Ground or Improvements within this Land w<sup>ch</sup> I claim, that is Lay them down in the Platt clearly & Distinctly.

In case M<sup>r</sup> Shelby should go about Laying down any Claim of his please to let M<sup>r</sup> Waggoner be present or such as he Directs that can prove the Beginning of Maiden's Choice which I presume is the Land he claims, or part of it. And let a Reference be taken & measured by sworn Chain Carriers from the Beginning Tree of Shelby's Misfortune, to the Beginning Tree of Maidens Choice.

You will Please to Order such time for makeing this Survey as may Enable You to make Return to next Provincial Court & give Notice to M<sup>r</sup> Shelby of such time Agreeable to Law.

I refer You to M<sup>r</sup> Waggoner as in my Room  
To M<sup>r</sup> Geo. Gordon

Maryland November 16<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

Having Good Reason to be assured that the Bills for one Thousand pounds Ster. on Sir Nich<sup>s</sup> Carrew & Company Remitted you the fifth of last September are Good, and that You will be in Cash by them before my Drafts become Due; I have Drawn a Sett of Bills of Exchange on You at Forty Days Sight payable to M<sup>r</sup> Reese Meridith Merchant at Philadelphia or Order for one Hundred pounds Sterling, which I desire you will pay. As also to M<sup>r</sup> Richard Croxall for Nine pounds Sterl. w<sup>ch</sup> also I desire you will pay. Both setts of Bills are of this Date.

Your Favour herein will oblige  
To M<sup>r</sup> Silvanus Grove Mercht in London & Capt. Maclaughlin  
& Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevenson

Maryland November 16<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I have Drawn on you the following Bills of Exchange which I desire You will pay and Charge to my Account, viz—

Nov <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	Inst.	To Zacharias Maccubbin	£10.. 18.. 8
	13	Do	To Ignatius Digges	2.. 5.. 6
	14	Do	To Benj <sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq <sup>r</sup>	3.. 5.. 11
		Do	To Michael Craiger	66.. 12.. —
				<hr/>
				£83.. 2.. 1

I have Reason to be Assured that you will be in Cash for me by the Bills on Carew & Company remitted you before these and other my Bills come payable and I shall take Care to Leave a Ballance in your Hands to answer my son's occasions who I hope before now is Safe with you in London.

To Mr William Black Merchant in London p<sup>r</sup> Capt. Maclaughlin and Cap<sup>t</sup>. Stevenson

Annapolis 9<sup>br</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I Received Your's Dated the 2<sup>d</sup> Inst. Inclosed is Copy of mine as ☿ the Date which with the Portmanteau I hope you rec<sup>d</sup> eer now.

In Relation to the Skillett Patterns Mr Stow agreed with me at four shill. the pound Weight, and that they should not Exceed Six pounds Weight to the Gallon measure. This I thought a full Price, and at which I am willing to take them they being in every Respect Compleat or if Twenty Shillings more in the Whole will Content; I am Satisfied. You take them & pay him accordingly.

Inclosed are my Bills for One Hundred pounds which I suppose you will take yourself I am willing to take Sixty five ☿ Cent for them in your money which I shall not Draw for in Less than two months or Sixty days and shall take Care to



leave a Ballance in your Hands for Supply of my son to whom I Request You will order the Inclosed to be Delivered.

On the second of this Instant I drew an Order on You payable to Barton Rodget or Order at Sixty Days Sight for one Hundred pounds Current Money of Pensilvania which I Desire you will pay and charge to my Account.

In Case you can hear of an Orderly well Recommended Negroe Man in Good Health and well made, not above Thirty years old, that is a Light Cooper and to be sold Reasonably I shall be much obliged if you will Purchase him for me if to be had for fifty Pounds your Money or under which I conceive a Good Price.

If such Offer, I presume You could find Business for him untill an Opportunity of sending him to me. I Refer any other Transaction to my future advice.

To Mr Reese Meredith Merch<sup>t</sup> at Philadelphia

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Annapolis 9<sup>br</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1751

My Dear Child

I Received Yours of the 31<sup>st</sup> October and was very well pleased to hear from You by the Inclosed, a Copy of my former, You will find I sent you the things You Desired w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you Received before this time Safe, & w<sup>ch</sup> I shall Gladly hear of.

Your Sister and all that Family are well I understand that by a Ship into your part there, that Judd is safe arrived in England, if so I hope Your Brother Is Likewise.

I have nothing to add but to recommend to you a due Care & application of mind to write a steady Good hand, and pray take Care to get a Seat in the Church to pay Your Duty to God which I hope you will always mind, as the principal of all Duties.

M<sup>rs</sup> Carroll joins me in Love and Respect to you pray write to M<sup>r</sup> Maccubbin or Your Sister. I am with Love and Blessing

My Dear  
Your Affectionate Father  
C. C.

To M<sup>r</sup> John Henry Carroll <sup>1</sup>

These

P. S. As I agreed for your Room Intirely to your self I hope you Enjoy it accordingly Especially as I pay for it in Extraordinary

C. C.

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Maryland Nov<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1751

Sir

My Last to you was of the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst. I am now to Advise you that I have of this Date drawn an Order on you payable to M<sup>r</sup> Barton Rodget or Order for Sixty Eight pounds fifteen shill. and Eight pence Current money of pensilvania w<sup>ch</sup> I Desire you will pay & place to my Account.

M<sup>r</sup> Rodget tells me he will transmit this and my former Order to You to be Negotiated for him, and as you will upon such Transaction Draw y<sup>r</sup> Commission, I hope it will be of Service in y<sup>r</sup> Way of Business, and I am to Request that you will Endeavour to render M<sup>r</sup> Rodget what Service you can in Getting his Goods as Reasonable & Good in kind, as may be had, since it may prove a means of further Correspondence.

To M<sup>r</sup> Reese Meredith merch<sup>t</sup> at Philadelphia.

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Sr.

If You think the Letters I send worth Communicating to Our Friends, You may send some to Laurence Hammond at Patapsco.

<sup>1</sup> Died February 15, 1754, aged 22 yrs. See Vol. 18: 30 and Vol. 19: 64.

I have Ordered the Bearer to go to Elk Ridge Church with a Bundle of them and give them to the Good people there. You may Direct him as You please, and y<sup>r</sup> Conduct (as I believe it will be always for your Country's Good) shall be pleasing to

S<sup>r</sup>

Your Humble & Obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>

C. Carroll

Annapolis 23<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>ber</sup> 1751

To Philip Hammond Esq<sup>r</sup>

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S<sup>r</sup>

I do not send you the Inclosed papers as consummate of what I can justly say as a Protestant of the Church of England, for w<sup>ch</sup> Church I take you to be an Apostolick Advocate.

I Doubt not the Governments protection of all Good protestants, and of which I shall call you to Evidence that I am one, but I think it needful that they should join in Legal and Reasonable Interest for Support of the Church of England as by Law Established. In this I do not mean to Deviate from the Indulgence Granted by Law to protestant Dissenters whose Welfare & Good I doubt not you have at Heart as well as

Rev<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> most Humble Servt

C. Carroll

Annapolis 23<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>ber</sup> 1751

To The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cha<sup>s</sup> Lake

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Maryland X<sup>ber</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

On the Sixth Instant I drew a sett of Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> on you at forty Days sight payable to M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Maccubbin or Order for twenty pounds Sterling which I Desire you will accordingly pay & Charge to my Account.

I Desire that you will send me by some Good Opportunity

comeing near Annapolis the Contents of the inclosed Invoice, or if the Goods I wrote for the 14<sup>th</sup> of Sep<sup>r</sup> Last be not packed or come away before this comes to Hand You may add these to them. In Case you will Direct Biggs or any Ship you send into Patapsco, to take his Ballast of Pigg Iron of me, I will send it Consigned to Yourself.

To M<sup>r</sup> Silvanus Grove, merc<sup>t</sup> in London  
 p<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Lawrence & Copy by Cap<sup>t</sup> Lovering  
 via Biddiford  
 feb 29, 1752

Invoice of Goods for D<sup>r</sup> Charles Carroll of Annapolis in Maryland

A Beam & a pair of Scales Copper or Brass, with Chains to weigh Sugar or other Grocery, viz—Ten pounds on each scale, the Beam to be Good & well steeled in the Ballance parts.

A very good Bed Tick made up at an upholsterers Ready Warped to put in the Feathers suitably large for a Bed Stid six Feet & half long & four feet nine Inches wide with a Bolster & two pillows likewise made Suitable to the Tick.

A large Dark Ground Callico Quilt fit for a Bed Stid of the foregoing Dimensions.

One piece of plain white Dimitty.

One piece of Dark Colour Fustian fit for men's Frocks.

Ten Yards of fine Scarlet Duffill fit for Women's under petticoats.

Two pieces of Good Duroy with Suitable Trimmings Good Buttons.

Six pair of Men's Good three thread Worsted Hose, Different Colours.

Six English made Good Snuff Colour Silk pocket Handkerchiefs.

One Dozen of Table Knives & 1 Doz. of Forks split Buckhorn.

One Dozen of Good strong & large Men's Shoe Buckles of Steel.

Three Gross of Metal Coat Buttons, strong shanks.

Three Gross of Waistcoat Buttons suitable and strong shanks.  
Six pound of Good Scotch Snuff in Bottles 1<sup>lb</sup> each & six skins  
of parchment.

Let them be all packed in a Trunk or Box.

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Annapolis X<sup>ber</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1751

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours Dated 7<sup>th</sup> Instant yesterday and am at a Loss  
to know how it happen'd you did not receive mine of the 20<sup>th</sup>  
of Last month with my Bills for One hundred pounds Sterl.  
which I sent Inclosed by the Last Post from hence to your  
Town and paid the Postage 3 shill here.

I acquainted Green the Post master that you had not Re-  
ceived the Letter Inclosed you have what he says and Certain  
unless some Villany the Letter must be Safe & my Bills I shall  
not be Easy untill I hear that you have them. On the other  
side is Copy of that Letter, & Inclosed is Copy of mine to my  
son which please to order him.

I took care not to draw but according to time of three months  
that is Expired & the Draft Sixty Days which I hope was not  
Inconvenient.

I Expect Sixty Five ₤ Cent for my Bills, and am Resting  
in hopes my Letter & Bills are Safe.

To Mr Reese Meredith merc<sup>t</sup> Philadelphia ₤ the Post man  
post paid 1 shil.

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My Dear Child.

Capt. Laurence just Going I wo<sup>d</sup> not omit a Line to you  
hoping it will meet you safe in London, and in your next let  
me know your Chambers & where; that I may Direct for you  
accordingly.

I Left y<sup>r</sup> Brother at Philadelphia at their Accademy there  
to Learn the Mathematicks, Surveying, Bookkeeping &c. and  
hope he will make a Proficiency therein. It would be Needless

for me to tell you how necessary it is, that you apply yourself Closely to y<sup>r</sup> Study and answer the Hopes I have of you.

The County have done me the Favour to continue me one of their Representatives in Assembly, notwithstanding all Opposition. M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Dulany is in for Frederick County: M<sup>r</sup> Hammond Speaker.

M<sup>r</sup> Maccubbin, y<sup>r</sup> Sister & all that Family are perfectly well. In my next I shall Enlarge when I shall hear from you. Our Winter is just setting in hard Frost.

My Family is now Reduced to very few since Jackey went none but my Wife & myself.

I am not without Thoughts of having a Convenient Settlement for you against your Return here in Town. My utmost Endeavours shall not be wanting and I greatly Trust yours will be Equal for your own Future Reputation & Service of your Friends. My Wife joins me in Love & Respects, and am My Dear Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Father and most humble serv<sup>t</sup>

C. Carroll

Annapolis in Maryland Dec<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1751

To, M<sup>r</sup> Charles Carroll to be left at M<sup>r</sup> William Black's Merchant in London

⌘ Capt. Lawrence

Mem<sup>o</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> X<sup>br</sup> advised M<sup>r</sup> Black ⌘ Laurence of any Bills 7<sup>£</sup>.. 10<sup>s</sup> to Cap<sup>t</sup> Hubbert

D<sup>o</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> of my Bills of 9<sup>£</sup>.. 12<sup>s</sup> to Jo<sup>n</sup> Hanson Jun<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup> Ditto.

Annapolis Jan<sup>ry</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> Instant and am pleased that my Letter came to your hands safe with my Bills. I desire you will pay M<sup>r</sup> Theophilus Grew Quarterly Thirty Shillings your Currency for his care in Instructing my son this manner of Payment may be more agreeable as Ready money is necessary in Your Town. In case M<sup>r</sup> Stow will not take what you

offered w<sup>ch</sup> is more than he asked me I must do without those Pattrens.

The weather has been very severe, all our Rivers closed & passable for Horses & Carriages In w<sup>ch</sup> conditions (I supose) you are allso Pray present my Respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Meredith and accept of the same.

Tr M<sup>r</sup> Reese Meridith merchant at Philadelphia ☿ Post Inclosed to Jacky

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Maryland Feb. 18<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

Inclosed is Letter of Advice & Copy to M<sup>r</sup> William Black Merchant in London to pay on my Account your Bills to be Drawn on him at thirty Days Sight for Fifty Pounds Sterling which I Desire you will accordingly Draw, and with such Bills in different Vessells Send the Letter & Copy.

I Desire you will procure for such Bills the Best Exch<sup>a</sup> Current with You and Remit me by M<sup>r</sup> Govane's Vessell Capt John Jones—the Value in four Hogsheads of Good Strong well Tasted Rum, Fifty weight of Cotton, Ten pounds of Boiled Clean Ginger, and the Rest in Good Muscovado Sugar in Barrells. Please to take Bill Ladeing at three pounds sterling ☿ Ton to be Delivered to me at the Port of Annapolis in Maryland four Hoggsheds to the Ton, & Twelve Barrells to the Ton, to prevent mistakes.

To M<sup>r</sup> Coddington Carrington merch<sup>t</sup> in Barbadoes pr Capt. Jo<sup>n</sup> Jones in the Endeavour

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Maryland March 30<sup>th</sup> 1752

Gentlemen

I have as good an opinion of your Ability to serve your friends as any others can, therefore hope you will make the most for me you can of what pigg Iron I send you. I had last year some pigg Iron sold Robert Lilly to be Delivered at Bewd-

ley at six pounds twelve shillings and six pence p<sup>r</sup> Ton, and as your Town is very Convenient for Bewdley sure the Freight thither cannot be much wherefore I should hope for y<sup>r</sup> kind Endeavour in that Point to serve me. Inclosed is Bill Ladeing & Certificate for Eight Ton Pigg Iron which I hope will come safe to Hand.

I should be obliged to you if by some of y<sup>r</sup> Ships Comeing here you would send me a good Country Taylor Indented for five years at wages not Exceeding Eight pounds yearly Current money of this Province.

If you could meet with a good Light Cooper for the like time and on the like wages I would pay their Passages & find them Diet Washing & Lodging fit for a Servant. I Request your Favour to put the inclosed Letters for London into the Post Office as soon as they come to Hand I wish you all happiness.

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Sedgley & Cheston merchants in Bristol p<sup>r</sup> the  
Chestor Cap<sup>t</sup> Lorain

These

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Maryland March 30<sup>th</sup> 1752

My Dear Child

Within two Days past I rec<sup>d</sup> yours dated 13<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>ry</sup> last by Cap<sup>t</sup> Coolidge who arrived in patuxent, neither Dulany nor Chew yet Come, and a Ship just going out to Bristol take the Opportunity to write you. It gives me great Concern to find that your Health is not so perfect as I wish you must leave nothing undone that may be proper. I would recommend you to get of some good honest Distiller Cinnamon Water well prepared. A pint (at one time is sufficient) to which add half an Ounce of Loaf Sugar on which you may drop ten Drops of the Oyl of Cinnamon and of which you may take at proper times a spoonfull or two as you see needful Shakeing the Bottle at times to mix the Oil.

In order to have this perfect get a Drachm of the Oil of Cin-



namon of some good Chymist so you may use it at your own pleasure.

The use of Rhubarb may be proper Toasted, of which you may put y<sup>r</sup> Physician in mind.

Good Red Wine may not be amiss Though I should judge Punch, as it is Diuretic, the best Liquor, which to have pure, you may have your own Rum or Brandy to make as you best like.

I am sorry you should be Despirited you must at times take a Glass of some Good Generous Liquor which you may have at best Hand and keep in your Chambers with an agreeable Friend at times may not be improper & will be cheaper than Tavern.

Be not melancholy or Cast down by any means nor Imagine that I have the least Doubt of your good and prudent Conduct, or Doing everything for your own Good and future Credit & Advantage that is becoming and needful.

If the Bath waters may be useful, a little time spent there may not be improper. Books may be there Read. I should have been Glad you had got an Instructor in the Common Law Reading, which I hope as your Health mends you will.

If I am not mistaken the Statutes on several General Heads, as on Parliamentary affairs &c. are Collected & stitched together such I have seen. Booksellers often say things are out of Print to Enhance the Value.

I will procure the fan sang as soon as I can & send by the next Shipping.

Merchants Accounts being a Branch of the Mathematical Learning will be needful & very proper.

Jacky is very well at Philadelphia has made good Progress in Surveying, Navigation, the use of the Globes & is to go through a Course of Merchants Accounts I intend him home next Fall & think to settle him at Patapsco. Mr. Maccubbin & th<sup>t</sup> Family all very well.

I paid Richard Rawlings in Part for his Share & sent a white Hand to help Patrick I hope this year they will do better

than last, what they have made shall be shipp'd you as soon as Ready.

I shall not Enlarge at present but Conclude with the sincerest wish for y<sup>r</sup> perfect Health.

Pray accept of M<sup>rs</sup> Carroll's Compliments & and the Blessing and Respect of

My Dear

Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate Father &  
Most humble Servant

C. C.

To M<sup>r</sup> Charles Carroll to be left at M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Blacks Merch<sup>t</sup> in  
London p<sup>r</sup> Capt. Lorain via Bristol

Annapolis April 6<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

M<sup>r</sup> Jennings the Clerk of the Land Office told me he had given you a special warrant to Resurvey for me a tract of Land called Addition 150 acres surveyed by you November 10<sup>th</sup> 1750.

I have sent you a Copy of the Courses of Addition as also the Courses of the Resurvey which you will please to Return accordingly.

I have also inclosed you a Certificate 50 Acres of Land called Sapplin Valley which I desire you will Return by Virtue of my warrant 1000 acres given you last April of which I believe some are unexecuted or any other you judge proper, of mine in y<sup>r</sup> hands.

Your Leaving out the Expressions which I gave you in my Resurvey of Catt Tail Marsh called High Germany has thrown it into Adjacent Lands and left out the Land intended to be included.

It is really impossible among many Surveys to be Exact without Expressions to bind on them how this came I dont know but hope I may mend the Error without any other Interfering with me though the Expence will be very Considerable.

Inclosed are the undernoted three Special Warrants for which

I shall in a little time send you Courses to Return. I presume in the mean time I shall see you here.

I hope you will let none of my needful warrants out of Date.

Special Warrant to Resurvey Wallnutt Levell on Antitem Creek dated 17<sup>th</sup> March 1752.

D<sup>o</sup> for Effecting Murray's Resurvey called Murray's Delight on Roberts's Chance granted to Francis Roberts for 50 acres of which are vacant 410. Dated 17<sup>th</sup> March 1752.

Special warrant to Resurvey High Germany Dated 17<sup>th</sup> March 1752.

P. S. You will oblige me much by Returning me the inclosed Certificate of Stoney park 100 acres as soon as you can that I may get patent for it having obliged myself so to do for the person I take it up for Inclosed is the warrant 100 acres for the Same.

To M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Brookes Surveyor of Frederick County

These

Wrote to renew

17 Sep<sup>tr</sup>

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Annapolis April 13<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I have of this Day drawn an Order on you payable to M<sup>r</sup> Patrick Creagh on his Order at ten Days sight for Fifty Pounds which I desire you will accordingly pay and charge to my Account.

I shall be glad of a Line by the next Return of the Post to know the Height of y<sup>r</sup> Exch<sup>a</sup> in your Currency & if I like I will send you my Bills and shall not draw on you in less than One month from the Date of them, nor then to be paid in less than ten Days Sight. I think Seventy ⷈ Cent is the Least you can give me.

To M<sup>r</sup> Reese Meredith merch<sup>t</sup> Philadelphia

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March 24<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I have seen Mr Carroll's Letter to you in Consequence of an offer I desired you to make the Company. The Knowledge I have of his Imperious Insolent and Malicious Disposition leaves me no Room to doubt, but that he wishes me & mine off this Globe, as well as out of the Company and altho I do as sincerely despise him as he can do me, yet if he and the Company will give me my Price I will gratifie his Spleen in that Point but not otherwise.

As you thought it y<sup>r</sup> Duty to shew me his Letter I presume you will think it so likewise, to send him this in Answer from

Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> Humble Servant

C. C.

To Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Croxall.April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1752

Sir

I have Considered the inclosed Account and been in the Land Office for the patents of the Lands therein charged & altho' I have paid all the Requisites they are not yet Compleated I am very willing to pay everything Justly due to the Lord Proprietor from me, but I cannot agree that the Charge of Rent or Arrears of Rent before the Date of the patent is either just or Reasonable Especially when there is no Hindrance on my Side to the Issueing such patents.

The first Cost to the Proprietor the Great Charges and Fees to the Respective Officers in the Progress towards obtaining Grants is very High Rent, and ought to be Considered by his Lordship's Ministers for whom this Letter is intended tho addressed to you.

It does not become the expected Lenity of his Lordship's administration to Squeeze his Tenants Therefore I am in Hopes the inclosed Account will not be insisted upon but that those

concerned will be Content to Receive the Rents from the Respective Dates of the patent according to Covenant.

To Mr John Darnall Rec<sup>r</sup> of Rents in Frederick County  
These

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Annapolis 26<sup>th</sup> April 1752

Sir

I have yours of the 17<sup>th</sup> Instant and am advised sixty seven and a half may be had I would not give you any needless Trouble that might not in some measure be of Advantage to you.

I presume Good Bills are a Convenience you cannot well transact Business without, and when you give the Highest Exch<sup>a</sup> you deduct nothing for immediate payment Therefore I did suppose that my Bills in your Hands for some time before I ordered payment of the money would be of Service.

If you will give me Sixty Five ¢ Cent your Currency and pay My Orders as I before wrote without any Commission I will send you my Bills by the next Post or Good Opportunity.

I wish you perfect Good Health with all other Happiness and am very Respectfully.

To Mr Reese Meredith merchant Philadelphia ¢ Post.

Mem<sup>o</sup> the Location made by Evan Shelby the 27 of Oct. 1749 from Notley Thomas—viz.

Rec<sup>d</sup> an Assignment of Evan Shelby Jun<sup>r</sup> for 82 acres of Land assigned him by Meridith Davis Located on so much vacancy near Potomack River on a Place called Peter Harts Cabbin lyeing on or near the Bigg Spring.

Copia      Notly Thomas.

Directions for Ocacock Inlet 34° 55

If you Happen to fall in with Cape Hatteras, which lies in Latitude 35.. 3 N° the Cape Land is full of Low Treese. Your Course to Ocacock is W by S about 10 Leagues distance from the Cape.

When you come up with the Inlet, to the Northward lies a

large Tuft of Trees. In the Middle of the inlet lies a small Island having two Large Beacons on it. You must bring them one and your Course will be W by N. Then steer up with them till you come within a Cables Length of the shore, then steer up a Long the said Beacon Island till you bring Thatche's Hole to bear E. N. E. then steer up with the same and there Come to An Anchor in five or six fathom Water marked  $\nabla$ .

You have over Ocacock Bar 2 Fathom at Low Water in the Range of the Beacons.

S. E. by E moon makes full Sea on the Bar and the Tide flows 3 feet, the flood runs in the Sound 3 Hours after High Water.

If you Happen to fall into the Southward of Ocacock near Cape Lookout then will appear Double Land but if to the Northward then a Large Sound within and nothing but Water will appear over the Banks at Latches Hole take a Pilot to go in the Country.

Mem<sup>o</sup> for makeing your Cuccolds Increase Pease give your Corn 8 feet distance and at the Angles in the first or second week of May after Cross Plowing plant Three or four in a Hill they are good manure and food for Hoggs Sandy Land yealds Them.

My Message by Dr Steward was that I would be on the defensive with Mr Ogle I knew what footing I was on in Maryland, to apoint a place with him. 8<sup>br</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1742 at night and would take care to defend myself against any attack of his.

Mem<sup>o</sup> Judgment against Douglass at M<sup>rs</sup> Marg<sup>t</sup> Macnemara was 16<sup>th</sup> day of May 1727. Sciari facias brought in June 1743  
1738  
1727

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11 years in May 1738 12 in May 1739 paid wheat in 1739 could not bring an Action till 1740 when he failed in complying with the promise or contract of M<sup>rs</sup> Macnemara to Receive Wheat in 4 years (2 when the 4 years commenced or Expired.

Agreem<sup>t</sup> from her to take wheat dated 1738 July 12 years  
would expire the 16<sup>th</sup> May 1739

1727

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Years 12

he made a payment in 1739.

[Here ends the "Account and Letter Books of Dr. Charles Carroll." Publication was begun in Vol. 18, p. 197, where may be found a sketch of this remarkable figure, about whom too little is known. These books are a valuable contribution to the social and economic history of the period.]

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## UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM THE ARCHIVES.

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EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, Nov. 2, 1863.

His Excellency

A. W. BRADFORD

Governor of Maryland.

Sir;

Yours of the 31st ult. was received yesterday about noon, and since then I have been giving most Earnest attention to the subject-matter of it. At my call, Genl. Schenck has attended; and he assures me it is almost certain that violence will be used at some of the voting-places on election day, unless prevented by his provost-guards. He says that at some of those places, Union voters will not attend at all, or run a ticket, unless they have some assurance of protection. This makes the Missouri Case, of my action in regard to which you express your approval.

The remaining point of your letter, is a protest against any person offering to vote, being put to any test not found in the laws of Maryland. This brings us to a difference between Missouri and Maryland. With the same reason in both states,

Missouri has by law provided a test for the voter, with reference to the present rebellion, while Maryland has not. For Example, Genl. Trimble, captured fighting us at Gettysburg, is, without recanting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Maryland. Even Genl. Schenck's order admits him to vote if he recants upon oath. I think that is cheap enough. My order in Missouri, which you approve, and Genl. Schenck's order here, reach precisely the same End. Each assures the right of voting to all loyal men; and whether a man *is* loyal, Each allows that man to fix up his own oath.

Your suggestion that nearly all the candidates are loyal, I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life, I can not so confidently rely on those whose elections may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, may prove true; but such votes are given them, in the expectation that they will prove false.

Nor do I think that, to keep the peace at the polls, and to prevent the persistently disloyal from voting, constitutes just cause of offence to Maryland. I think she has her own example for it. If I mistake not it is precisely what Genl. Dix did when your Excellency was Elected Governor.

I revoke the first of the three propositions in Genl. Schenck's general order No. 53; not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being, if necessity, exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is too liable to abuse. For the revoked part, I substitute the following; "That all Provost-Marshals, and other military offices, do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person, or persons, whomsoever."

The other two propositions of the order, I allow to stand, Genl. Schenck is fully determined, and has my strict orders besides, that all loyal men may vote, and vote for whom they please.

Your Ob<sup>t</sup> Servt.

A. LINCOLN.

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Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla. Dec. 17, 1864.

Your Excellency.

I have the honor to make the following Statement in regard to the crime, and circumstances attending it, for which I have been thus imprisoned.

On the organization of the 2nd Reg. of Maryland Vol. Inftry. I entered it as 1st Sergeant of Company "D" and for my services in the field received the appointment of 1st Lieutenant of my Company, my commission dating from September 17th 1862.

I was mustered as a Commissioned Officer, from the 11th day of December 1862, with the understanding that said muster, would not, in any manner, conflict with my original muster as an enlisted man.

I served honestly and faithfully, in accordance with the provisions of my oath, until the expiration of my original enlistment (July 10, 1864), when, as the Commission of Musters, of the Division, failed to muster me out of service, with the remainder of the Non-veterans of my Company, I forwarded my resignation to the Corps Commander, who declined accepting my resignation on the grounds that the reasons were not sufficiently explicit.

During the time intervening between the transmittal and return to me of my resignation, I failed to perform duty, as, in the event of my thus doing, I judged I would be acknowledging the right of the Government to retain me in the service. For this failure, charges were preferred against me for "Absence without Leave," and I was arraigned, tried, and found guilty (on my own plea) before a Genl. Court Martial, and sentenced to be dismissed the service, and confined at hard labor at Tortugas, for the term of one year.

I have thus been in confinement since the latter part of July last, and have during that time, cherished the hope that the Administration would reconsider my case.

My Military history is without stain, and I feel confident that

your Excellency will receive a favorable account of me from any of the Officers of the Regiment.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I plead your Excellency's interposition in my behalf.

Hoping for a favorable consideration of my case.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

WM. THOMAS

1st Lt. 2 Reg. M. V. Vol. Infy.

To His Excellency

A. W. Bradford

Governor of Maryland

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Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla.

December 18th, 1864.

Your Excellency;

I have the honor respectfully to petition your interposition in my behalf, under the following circumstances. I was a member of Co. "D" the 1st Reg. Maryland Vol. Infy, and for absence from my Regiment four months, I was tried for desertion & sentenced to this island for the term of two years. During the entire time I was absent, I was sick at home, and when I was En Route to the Reg; I was arrested. Moreover immediately after my arrest, I was forwarded to the Reg. from which I was sent to Provost Guard House, at Harpers Ferry, thence to Camp Distribution at Alexandria, Va. from that point I was sent to Baltimore City, and detailed on Col. Fish's patrol, and being on patrol three months (during which time I received pay) I was forwarded on the 25th December, 1863 to my Regiment, when I was again placed under guard, after remaining thus ten days, again restored to duty, and performed duty to the 2nd day of February 1864, and then arraigned before Court Martial for the crime of desertion. This was corroborated by witnesses on the Court Martial but failed to have

any bearing. Even after my trial I was freed to bear arms on a reconnoissance after which my arms were taken from me.

I have also the honor to state to your Excellency, that I have a family depending exclusively upon my exertions for their support and during my imprisonment they have been suffering from being deprived of that assistance, this is more punishment to a Father, than his own personal trials.

My term of Service expired on the 12th day of May last, and I was in hopes that considering the circumstances attending my case, I would have been released after the servitude of the four months, I was absent without leave,

I embarked in this war at the commencement of this rebellion, when my state was agitated by our home traitors, and have always been an unconditional Union man. This can be proven by Mr. T. H. Evens, of the Second branch of the City Council of Baltimore, Dunskin & Co. and several other prominent citizens of Baltimore. And thus it is preposterous to cherish the idea that I would wilfully desert the Regiment, which I was one of the first to work for and attach myself to.

Should Your Excellency comply with my request, and eventually obtain Executive clemency, I am perfectly willing to again take up arms in defence of my country.

Hoping for a favorable consideration of my case, I have the honor to await Your Excellency's reply to this communication.

I am Sir  
Very Respy.  
Your Obt. Servant  
WM H. EVANS.

To  
His Excellency  
H. W. Bradford  
Gov. of Maryland.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Mason Locke Weems. His works and ways. In three volumes. Volume I, A bibliography left unfinished by Paul Leicester Ford, Volume II, III, Letters 1784-1825. Edited by Emily Elsworth Ford Skeel. Privately printed. Plimpton Press, Norwood, Massachusetts.*

This definitive life and works of Weems is one of the outstanding publications of the year. From the point of view of completeness, it is doubtful if the work of any other American writer has ever been treated in such a masterly manner and as a piece of book making the workmanship is worthy of the labor bestowed on the text. A number of appreciations of the work have been published in various places, but the most satisfactory one is that of Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, published in the "New York Herald-Tribune Books" on Sunday, May 12, 1929.

*Genealogy of the descendants of John Collett, born 1578, died March 29, 1659 of Little Gidding and London, England. n. p. n. d. Pp. 131. Contains records of the Maryland Colletts and allied families.*

Perhaps through excessive modesty, the author of this little book fails to stress the interesting story of the Ferrar family of Little Gidding. The work seems to be well done but it is one of the mysteries of human endeavor why a man should spend ten years or more in assembling data for a family history, and then balk at an extra week's work in which to make an index. It should be a misdemeanor to publish any book without an index, and more especially a genealogy.

*Benjamin H. Hill. Secession and Reconstruction. Chicago, Ill. [c. 1928.] Pp. 330.*

A valuable study of Georgia during the reconstruction period, with bibliography and good index.

*Virginia and the French and Indian War*, by Hayes Baker-Crothers. Chicago, Ill. Pp. 179. \$2.00.

An interesting, well documented work, containing a useful bibliography.

*William H. Richardson's Journal of Doniphan's Expedition* with introduction by William B. McGroarty. Columbia, Mo., 1928. Pp. 106.

*Ancestry and descendants of Jonathan Pulsifer and his wife Nancy Ryerson Pulsifer of Poland and Sumner, Maine*, by William E. Pulsifer. Privately printed. Pp. 71.

*Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, Vol. 22. Hartford, 1928. Pp. 302.

Particular Court records.

*McNair-McNear, and McNeir Genealogies*. Supplement, 1928. Compiled by James Birtley McNair. Chicago, 1929. Pp. 340.

*Wisconsin Domesday Book. Four Wisconsin Counties*, by Joseph Schafer. Madison, 1927. Pp. 429. Pub. by State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

*Fowke (Fooks) Family*, by Herbert C. Fooks. Federalsburg, Md., 1928. Pp. 47.

*Memoir of Leonard Covington*, by B. L. C. Wailes. [Natchez] 1928. Pp. 64.

*The French in Rhode Island*, An address delivered in Newport by John Austin Stevens. [Newport, 1928.] Pp. 40.

*The Capuchins in French Louisiana (1722-1766)*, by Claude L. Vogel. New York [c. 1928]. Pp. 201.

*Babcock and allied families*, by Louis Effingham De Forest. [New Haven] 1928. Pp. 137.

*The History of MacMaster-McMaster*. Columbia, S. C. [c. 1926.] Pp. 142.

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